BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk. All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1855.....NO. 29.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,		$ 50
Do.	do.	2	insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3	do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3	months, without change,	3 00
Do.	do	6	do.	5 00
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Do.	do	6	do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do	o	12	o.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertion is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C., Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
Will be at his office on Front Street every Saturday.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C., Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE.
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853, 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, 219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN. C. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY.
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

F. C. SINGLETARY,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and all kinds of country produce.
Nov. 9th, 1854. 56—10-tf

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken charge of the Franklin Hotel, near the Rail Road Depot, beg leave to inform the public that their Table and Rooms shall be well furnished, to all who may call on them.
JAMES ORRELL,
Nov. 24, 1854—12-tf G. W. CROOM.

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equa lto any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, August 5, 1853. 48-tf

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale and inspection to all given to him in care. Office on Water Street, opposite Hall's and Nutt's Buildings.
Nov. 24th, 1854 12-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.
THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

General Notices.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coaches, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILLIAM HOGG & SON BALTIMORE
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

LOST,
ON WEDNESDAY LAST, on the Newbern Road, between the Golden Place and Wilmington, a large Black Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a sealed letter, handed to me by John A. Avirett, Esq., at Jacksonville, on Tuesday last, (the address not recollected); one Note against Willis Webb, of Onslow county, for $27, dated the 9th or 10th of November, 1853, in favor of the subscriber or Fulton & Price, (not recollected which,); one Note, for $5 50, against John Walton, Jr., in favor of Fulton & Price, dated 16th March, 1853, and one Note against John A. Freshwater, of Onslow county, for about $2 50, (date not recollected,) together with several unreceipted accounts against sundry persons in Onslow county. The makers of the above Notes are forewarned against paying the same to any person except the subscriber or Fulton & Price. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the Book and contents at the Journal" office. A. L. PRICE.
Nov. 9th, 1854

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received. M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

WANTED.
A TEACHER to take charge of Union Academy, located at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County. None need apply without letters of recommendation of a good moral character, and of his capability of imparting a correct knowledge of the English, Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics. For further information apply to the subscriber.
N. H. FENNELL.
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Harrell's Store, Nov. 11., 1854 12-tf

CARRIAGES.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J CORNWALL.

WAGONS.
I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon the lands belonging to the estate of John W. Hamilton, deceased, lying on both sides of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, three miles from Wilmington.
All persons found cutting wood, or otherwise trespassing upon said lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, and a reward of five dollars will be given for sufficient proof against any responsible man, for having so trespassed. M. COSTIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 13. 136-3t—24-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE Subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KING & NIXON, for the purpose of carrying on the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in the town of Wilmington.
Persons having stock to dispose of, will receive the fullest market price for a good article. They intend offering constantly, at their Stall in the Market House, the very choicest meats that can possibly be procured, to which they invite the attention and patronage of the public.
H KING,
C. H. NIXON.
Jan. 1, 1855. 19-3m*

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AMD OTHERS.
THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—Address D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Arobitect,
Harrell's Store, New Hanover Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

DISSOLUTION.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of KING & MCKINNIE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims upon the firm will present them to Mr. King, and all indebted, will pay the same to him. It is necessary that the business of the firm should be closed immediately. JEREMIAH J. KING.
D. F. McKINNE.
J. J KING will continue the Butchering business under his own name, and hopes, by strict attention to the same, to merit and continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
☞ The highest CASH prices given for good Beef Cattle.
Jan. 5, 1855. 18-tf

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders

MONEY WANTED.
THOSE indebted at the Hat Emporium, will please call and settle their Bills, or settle when called on, as funds are necessary for the continuance of business.
Respectfully,
Feb. 9.—23. C. MYERS.

General Notices.

BLACKSMITHING.
THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding vicinity, that having in their employ at their NEW ESTABLISHMENT, the most skillful workmen to be obtained in the country, they are prepared to furnish TURPENTINE MAKERS, at the shortest notice, with WOOD'S CELEBRATED ROUND SHAVES, and FARMERS with PLOWS of any and all discriptions, of superior adaptation to SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE, to any thing of the kind ever imported from the NORTH. HORSE SHOEING DONE IN THE VERY BEST STYLE.
Wilmington, N. C. L. WOOD & CO.
Jan. 12th, 1855—19-6m North Water Street.

CLEAR THE TRACK.
I HAVE just returned from New York with a large and extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance; my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 3d, 1854 9-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.
THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantation, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS.
May 19, '54 —37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE.
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

H. HARBAUGH,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to execute PLANS of every description—such as State and Court Houses, Banks, Prisons, &c. Also, Churches, Cottages, and other public and private edifices, Brides, Roofs, &c. &c., all with Specifications and Contracts made for the same.
Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention, and Plans drawn and sent to any part of the country at short notice.
Jan. 29th, 1855. 20-6m

$50 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on 4th January, 1855, his negro man ISRAEL, and his wife "KATY," with their three children. Israel is about 47 or 48 years old, copper-colored, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well proportioned, has lost one of his upper front teeth, and walks with his toes rather turned in. "Katy" is reasonably tall, well proportioned, dark color, has lost two of her lower front teeth, and is about 43 years of age, and has a boy child about 12 months old; of the other children, one is a girl about 9 years old, resembling her mother, the other is a boy about 5 years old, copper-colored, resembling his father. I will give the above reward to any person who will return said negroes to me, or confine them in any Jail, so I can get them, and an additional reward of one hundred dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said negroes. ELISHA PORTER, Sr.
Sneed's Ferry, Onslow Co., Jan. 19, 1855. 20-tf

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 1st Jan., 1855, his negro boy TOBY.
TOBY formerly belonged to the Estate of Owen Holmes, deceased. He is well known in Sampson County, and has a wife on the plantation of Wm. Ashford, Esq., in said county.
He is about 26 or 28 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and very black color—a Blacksmith by trade.
The above reward will be paid for lodgment of said negro in the jail of this county. I will give $40 reward for his lodgment in Sampson County jail. J. L. MEARES.
Jan. 26, 1854. 21-tf

CARRIAGES.
WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

LIGHT BUGGIES.
I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS.
JUST opened a very handsome assortment Pearl, Ivory and Laurel Wood handles. Also, a few Ladies' Riding Hats.
Feb. 13—24 C. MYERS.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854. 181-tf

BOARDING HOUSE.
JAS. O. BOWDEN informs the public that he will, in a few days, open a Boarding House at the Depot of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, for the accommodation of Boarders by the day, week or month. His prices will be as reasonable as the times will afford. His table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
He solicits a share of the public patronage, assuring those who may give him a call that no efforts will be spared to render satisfaction.
March 2, 1855. 26-3m

DAVIS & BUNTING,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, North Water st., WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 20.—25-tf.

NOTICE.
I have this day, fully and formally transfered my entire Mercantile Interest, both at my Residence and at Mt. Olive, to my Son, James F. Oliver, who with my Partner W. F. Pollock, will continue the business at both places as usual, and with the same firm Titles. All payments must be made to them. BENJ. OLIVER.
March 9, 1855. 27-3t

FAMILY FLOUR.—25 bbls. of No. 1, fresh from Fayetteville. Patronize home and save $4 a bbl. on flour, good as the Hopeton and other Northern brands, and $4 cheaper, call at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.
March 9th, 1855.

GOLDSBORO' DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.
DR. B. F. ARRINGTON, Graduate in Medicine and Dentistry, respectfully tenders his professional services as pratical Dentist to the public generally. Every variety of operation, Surgical and Mechanical, warranted to be executed in accordance with the most modern and approved principles of the science of the Dental art.
Terms moderate, and every operation warented, and in case of a failure to give entire satisfaction, no charge will be made.
Feb. 8, 1855. 23-1y

SPLENDID HORSE FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale a fine Stallion, 3 years old, weighing 1100 pounds. Any person wishing a good Stock Horse would do well to call and see him. He is pronounced by impartial judges, and men who are judges of horses, to be one of the finest horses ever raised in Duplin County. D. T. BONEY.
Teachey's Depot, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1854 8-tf

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 52-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

NEW GROVE ACADEMY, NEAR KENANSVILLE.
THE subscriber has now the satisfaction of being able to announce to his friends and the public, that he has made arrangements to open his School, on Thursday the 29th inst; in a large, comfortable and convenient building, just completed, and capable of accommodating any desirable number of Pupils.
With the advantage of fifteen years' experience as a Teacher, and aided by well qualified Assistants, he confidently hopes to secure the approbation of all who may be disposed to commit to his care, the education of their children and wards.
The Academy is pleasantly situated about a mile from the Village; and board can be readily obtained, either with the Principal or in other respectable families, in the immediate vicinity, at from $7 to $8 per month.
TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

English Branches,	$8 to $12
Classical & Mathematical,	$15

Apply to REV. JAMES M. SPRUNT,
Kenansville, March 9. 157-3t—27-3t
Herald copy 2td-2tw.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.
WARRENTON, N. C.
THE exercises of this Institution were resumed on the 15th of January, 1855, under the direction of the following faculty:
Rev. THOMAS S CAMPBELL, President and Prof. of Ethics and Mathematics.
Rev. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., Prof. of Physical Sciences.
E. E. PARHAM, A. M., Prof. of Ancient Languages and Literature.
Mrs. S. D. CHRISTIAN, Teacher of French.
VINCENT CZURDA, Prof. of Music.
Miss B. BOCKINS, Assistant in Music.
Miss A. E. ROYALL, Teacher of Painting and Drawing.
Miss SUE BOCKINS, Teacher of Needle-Work.
Miss MARTHA DAVIS, Principal in the Primary Department.
Mrs. THOS. S. CAMPBELL, Matron.
A regular and *thorough* course of study has been adopted in order to graduation, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the students. Pupils can enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged only from time of entrance.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board,	$60 00
English Tuition,	12 50
French,	10 00
Ancient Languages,	15 00
Music on Harp, and use of instrument,	35 00
Music on Piano, and use of "	23 00
Music on Guitar, and use of "	20 00
Drawing and Painting in water colors,	10 00
Painting in oil colrons,	15 00
Raised and plain Embroidery,	3 00
Washing and Fuel,	7 50

Vocal Music—No charge.
Payments, one half in advance, and no deduction for absence after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.
The cars from Raleigh, Petersburg, and Weldon pass the Warrenton Depot daily, where an Omnibus is always waiting on their arrival to convey passengers to the village, which is but three miles distant from the Depot. For further particulars, address the President or Secretary of the Faculty.
WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN,
Jan. 26. [21-tf] See. of the Faculty.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE Spring Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 1st of March, 1855.
The course is thorough and extensive, embracing all of the studies required for admission into our University.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board,	$40
Primary Department,	$8 to 12
Academic,	16
Collegiate,	20

Topsail Academy is pleasantly situated 12 miles east of Wilmington, at the terminus of the W. & T Plank Road, in a part of the country proverbial for health, morality, and the excellence of its citizens. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the students, and every exertion will be used to give them a thorough knowledge of their studies. It is desirable that all persons, who intead to patronize this school, should have their sons or wards present at the beginning of the session, in order to be regularly classed. Students will be charged from the time of entrance; but no deduction for absence, except in case of protracted illness.—For further particulars, address
N. N. NIXON, Wilmington;
or JOS. M. FOY, Scott's Hill.
Feb. 16, 1855. 24-tlm

The Trustees have made arrangements for the accomodation of any number of Boarders, during the Spring Session, to commence the 1st of March. Board and Tuition, one half in advance. Apply immediately to
W. J. McKERALLS, Principal,
Scott's Hill.
Feb. 28, 1855. 149-2w

MULES FOR SALE BY AUCTION!
WE will offer for sale, by Public Auction, on Friday, the 30th day of March, inst., at this place, four excellent working MULES; and, also, our well known trotting black Mule "JIM."
All the above animals are well broken to any kind of work, and cannot be surpassed for strength and durability. "JIM" is only four years old, perfectly gentle, drives admirably in harness, and is fast under the saddle.
Immediately after the above are sold, we will put up for disposal, a good four Mule Wagon and Harness, Sulkey, Buggies, &c., &.
TERMS.—Notes with approved security, at six months, with interest from date.
☞ The above sale is well worthy the attention of Farmers and others, as all will be sold without reserve.
HALLETT, HENNING & CO.
Hallettville, Long Creek, N. C., March 9, 1855. 27-ts

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having provided himself with the necessary forms and instructions, will give his prompt attention to the prosecution of claims for Bounty Land, under any existing laws, and specially in reference to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1855.
ELI W. HALL, Att'y. at Law,
Office in basement of Dwelling, Market st., opposite office of Dr. Anderson.
March 12, 1855.—159-3t—28-3t

Balaklava.

What master hand shall set on the right path
These our blind guides, that wander to and fro?
What pen shall write the nation's helpless wrath?
What cry shall speak its woe?

That noble army, that so stirred our pride—
So stout, so well-equipped, so trim arrayed—
Melts like a snow-wreath from a warm hill-side,
And we can give no aid!

That starving army haunts us night and day;
Clouding our gladness, deepning our care;
By our warm hearths—"Alas, no fire have they!"
Snow falls—"'tis falling there!"

We strive to chase the phantom: still it bides;
Stretches gaunt hands between us and our meat;
In our warm beds, lies freezing at our sides:
Trips up our dancing feet.

"Why hauntest thou *us*, grim spectre? 'Twas not we
Who brought thee to this miserable end.
As flowed thy blood for us, our gold for thee,
We, without stint, and spend.

"All art we had, an industry, all skill,
To feed and clothe, and lodge thee, was bestowed."
Thus from the blue lips, agonised and shrill,
The spectre's answer flowed:

"My blood is on your heads! My blood, not spilt
As soldiers' blood should be, upon the field.
Oh! that I had but fallen, hilt to hilt,
Like Spartan on his shield!

"A soldier, I had met the soldier's death,
Nor grudged the life so for my country given.
But thus, like beasts, not men, to yield man's breath,
Uncared for, over-driven—

"Rotting in our filth, like mangy hounds,
Cramped, frost and hunger-bitten to the bones,
Wrestling with death 'mid smells, and sights and sounds
That turn kind hearts to stones.

"To die for very lack of clothes and food,
Of shelter, bedding, medicine, and fire;
While six miles off lay, piled up many a rood,
All we did so require!

"This guilt lies at your door. You wear no crown—
But what is She who wears it unto you?
You raise up ministers and plunder them down;
What you will, they must do.

"If they put leadership in baby hands,
'Tis that you wink, or slumber, or approve;
If, like an iron wall, Routine still stands;
You will and it must move?

"If Aristocracy's cold shadow fall
Across the soldier's path, to you is given
The might to rend away that ancient pall,
And

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1855.

It is said that the Russian minister at Washington pronounces the reported death of the Emperor Nicholas a hoax. May be so, but we guess he's dead. If he aint he ought to be.

Should it so turn out that Nicholas is not dead he will certainly enjoy a privilege seldom accorded to living men—that of reading his own obituary and receiving the verdict of posterity delivered over what were supposed to be his mortal remains. He becomes, as it were, a sort of posthumous character, and takes a fresh start in the world. He will derive a sort of grim pleasure from disappointing the calculations of his enemies, founded upon the idea of having gotten rid of him—he will be worse than Monsieur Tonson, who "come again"—he will keep coming with a "pocket full of rocks."

Grammatically speaking, Nicholas has ceased to be a noun and has become a verb. The question about him is not number, gender or case, unless it be a burial case—it is tense—is he past, present or future? Is he, was he or will he be.

But to see how soon the gazing multitudes turn their respects to the rising star. What Nicholas *was* amounts to little. Before he is a day dead all the busy schemings of his brain—all the stern plans of his ambition—all the dread with which he inspired the nations become but a shadow before the reality of what Alexander II. *is* and what he will *do*. To the Autocrat, if he be yet alive, this cannot fail to read a lesson of the deepest import—that he will heed it is not so certain.

On last Tuesday Afternoon

A meeting was held at the Court House to take into consideration the matter of a survey of the town, as supposed to be required by the Act of the last General Assembly, John McRea, Esq., Mayor, in the Chair, and Messrs. Owen Fillyaw and J. J. Lippitt, Secretaries. We say supposed, for we can find no positive enactment to that effect in the recent "act to empower the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington to establish streets in said town, and for other purposes." Indeed, the act says, expressly, that the Commissioners shall cause to be prepared a plan of the town, on which shall be designated the lines of all such streets and public alleys as may be established by the said Commissioners, by virtue of the subsequent provisions of the act, whether the same be within the old or original limits of the said town, or within the new limits thereof, as the same are defined in the act referred to in the preamble hereto—that is in the act of the 20th January, 1851, being an act to amend the act of 1848–9, entitled "an act to extend the limits of the town of Wilmington, and for other purposes." The 2d section of the present act authorizes the opening of streets in the new portions of town, and the 3d section defines how the lines of new streets, alleys and so forth shall be run; that is, that they shall conform to the streets designated in the old or original plan of the town, as far as practicable, having due regard to the general limits of the present buildings on said streets—that is, the new streets. We find nothing referring to a re-survey of the town, or to anything but to the streets to be opened, and we see no requirement of law demanding a general survey.

So far as the streets to be opened is concerned, the law appears to be plain and express, and leaves little or nothing for the action of a town meeting. So far as streets already opened or established is concerned, we see nothing in the law demanding the action of the Commissioners. A new survey of the town was, we understand, brought forward at the meeting of yesterday afternoon, and a resolution passed upon the subject, a copy of which we have not obtained, as the proceedings of the meeting have not been furnished to us by the Secretaries. The proposition seems to be to have a plan of the town made, with the streets at right-angles, as originally intended, and another founded upon a survey of the actual state of things, to be submitted to the people, showing the deviations which have been made, in order that it may be seen how nearly the original plan may be restored without serious expense or damage.

We find the following note from Capt. Fremont, Engineer & Superintendent of the wilmington & Weldon R. R., in the Herald of the 20th inst.:

ENG. & SUPT'S OFFICE, W. & W. R. R. Co.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 17, 1855.

MR. EDITOR—

Dear Sir: I see by your paper of to-day, that you think it "injudicious for the Wilmington and *Roanoke* R. R. Company to advance the freights on Flour, at this crisis." I concur with you in that opinion, and I beg leave to assure you that the freight on Flour is actually *reduced* a little by the new tariff, and a further provision made authorizing the Superintendent of this Road to enter into an agreement with the General Superintendent of the N. C. R. R. to bring Flour the distance of 168 miles for fifty cents per barrel, by the car load; of course not to break bulk at Goldsboro'. The proposition to collect the through freights here, has already been made by the N. C. R. R., and will be arranged here without any dufficulty, I think.

It is the wish of the President and Directors of this Road, to give every encouragement, and offer every faculty to business from along the line of the N. C. R. R., and I am confident that satisfactory rates will be fixed.

Flour is now taking the route, via Goldsboro to Portsmouth, Va.

I am very truly yours,
S. L. FREMONT.

Strangely enough the 17th—Patrick's Day—passed off without a single disturbance that we have yet heard of. In many places the Hibernian Societies had their social reunions, and, in some, there were processions during the progress of which difficulties were apprehended, arising out of the unhappy spirit now abroad, but happily these apprehensions proved groundless.

Perhaps it may be proper to remark that, so far as we have been able to understand the matter, St. Patrick's day has nothing of a sectarian character, but is a sort of Common Irish ground, like St. Andrew's day for the Scotch, St. David's for the Welch, or any of the other days dedicated to those early missionaries of christianity, whose names have become identified with the countries to which they brought the glad tidings of salvation. Separated from the foolish stories which have become connected with St. Patrick, the truth seems to be that he was in truth a zealous, a learned, and a pious man, who came to preach christianity in Ireland, in the days of those early fathers whose "orthodoxy" is admitted by Catholics and Protestants.

The name of the road running Northward from Wilmington, formerly designated as "The Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad," is now, we are informed, "The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad," The Legislature made certain amendments to the charter of the company in compliance with the resolution of the Stockholders in general meeting.

The name asked for was "The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company." We believe that one branch of the General Assembly had adopted the name of "The Wilmington & Roanoke," but this was subsequently receded from, and that of the Wilmington & Weldon" finally passed as it had already been accepted by the company and required no subsequent ratification on the part of the Stock holders. The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, is therefore the corporate name.

The San Francisco Failures.

The Emperor Nicholas and Bill Poole have been both cast into the shade by the news of the immense failures in California, received by the Northern Light. The failures, or even the temporary suspension of great houses like Page, Bacon & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Adams & Co, could not but create a general panic and carry before the storm which it raised, all the weaker vessels. It is therefore certain that the number of failures in San Francisco must turn out to be very large, and as almost every house on the Pacific coast is connected with some similar house at the east, the effects of these failures will be felt almost as deeply in New York and Boston as they have been in San Francisco. The amount which may eventually be lost by means of the failures or suspensions of the greater banking houses may not be great, considered directly, but the actual amount of loss which may indirectly result, would be difficult to estimate. It must be large.

Our land of gold however, is, after all, flourishing, prosperous and civilized, compared with Australia, where the Miners and the Authorities are at open war. The authorities demand that every miner shall take out and pay for a license or permit to mine—the mining lands being public or government property.—This the miners refuse to do. The commissioners demanded of the miners their licenses with drawn swords and fixed bayonets—the miners wouldn't pay. The soldiers were called in and fired,—the miners fired back, taking refuge in the bush and picking off the soldiers. It is doubtful if there ever was a spot in California quite as wild as the Ballarat Mines in Australia. The British government is at war, and perhaps the colonists think that now is their opportunity to throw off the yoke.

A BEAUTIFUL DAY.—If any body can produce a more unpleasant day than the one we have at the Journal corner, all we have to ask of him is to keep it to himself, we don't want to see or feel it. We will venture to say, however, that we have as ugly a day as anybody in town—a day that would certainly extenuate the guilt, if it did not wholly justify suicide, which would be resorted to much more frequently but for the fear of catching cold. The temperature of the water is not adapted to comfortable drowning.

We fear very much the effects of the cold and sleet upon the early vegetation, especially upon the fruit; the only chance is that things may not be far enough advanced to receive very material injury.

P. S.—Snow—good old fashioned snow keeps falling in broad flakes as soft as down and not so warm, while mixed with it, are sleet, rain, hail and other abominations too numerous to mention. The old saying used to be that "March comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb." If this be a specimen of the lamb, we must say that we never were fond of mutton, and are willing to dispense with any more sheepish gambols.

We can readily understand how the soldiers in the Crimea came to die. It was the most natural thing in the world. Exposed to weather like that which we are now *enjoying*, they must have died of the blues if of nothing else.

The man who quietly got up this morning and went about his usual avocations without one longing, lingering look at the fire—without one wish to stay at home and read a book, or do almost anything else than go out, that man is a hero, a Trojan, a Greek, a Roman, a Goth, a Vandal, a Don Cossack, a *Zouave*, a Texan Ranger—a terrible fellow generally and particularly.

The weather *is* terrible, and getting no better fast. The snow every now and then finds its way down the chimney into the fire of our office grate, and actually *burns*—there is a little flash up after every flake drops. This is on the principle of Paine's gas. A friend has just asked us if we don't think this "funny weather"—if the weather intends to be "funny" we can't see the point of the joke. The clerk is requested to explain.—*Daily Journal*, 22d

Important.

The arrival of the Steamer Haughton, from Jones' Mills, (in Chatham county,) to K. M. Murchison, Esq., her consignees, with cotton, naval stores, &c., to sundry persons, is important as an indication of the future. We have a strong hope that the time is near at hand when a permanent trade will be opened with the Deep River country, and the advantages so long anticipated be realized.

FUNERAL OF BILL POOLE, THE PUGILIST.—The funeral of Poole, the murdered pugillist, took place in New York on Sunday, judging from the accounts a larger concourse of persons has rarely assembled in honor of any individual, however eminent for intellectual or moral acquirements, or distinguished for public services. We condense from the extended accounts of the pageant the following:

The deceased was attired in a suit of black broadcloth, and the badge of the O. U. A. was stretched across his breast. Tom Hyer was one of the pallbearers.

The funeral procession moved from the house about 3 o'clock, P. M. The escort preceded by Dodworth's full band, consisted of the Forest Life Guard, the Ryndes's Grenadiers, the Hancock Chapter of the Order of the United Americans, besides large delegations from nine other Chapters of the same Order, of Which Poole was a member; the Poole association and the Poole Guard. After these followed the hearse, and the mourners in carriages. About 150 carriages were in procession, which was composed of about 6,000 persons; the coffin was covered by the American flag, and the hearse, upon which was emblazoned the words, "I die a true American," was drawn by four black horses, appropriately decorated. The procession moved down Christopher street to Bleecker, down Bleecker to Broadway, and down Broadway to the Hamilton avenue ferry, where it crossed over to Brooklyn and proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery. Stanwix Hall, where the deceased received his fatal wound, and the Bank Exchange, his late place of business, were draped in mourning.

An immense concourse of people filled the streets through which the procession passed. Long before the appointed hour Broadway, from Wall street to Bleecker street, a distance of more than a mile and a half, was one dense crowd of human beings, of both sexes and all ages, waiting patiently for the arrival of the funeral cortege. The windows and balconies were also filled. The same remark is true of Bleecker street. One hundred thousand is, perhaps, not too high an estimate of the number congregated. It is estimated that 8,000 crossed the Brooklyn ferries. Persons from Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities came on specially to attend the funeral.

The Rev. Mr. Wheatly, pastor of the Jane street Methodist church, officiated on the occasion.

The procession embraced in its ranks many of the prominent personal friends of Poole, amongst whom were Capt. Jas. M. Turner, Capt. Rynders, C. W. Schaffer, Peter H. Graham, Thomas Hyer, Orville Gardner and Dandy Williams. It is generally conceded that the procession contained the largest representation of the sporting fraternity which ever paraded the streets of New York. During the movement of the procession twenty-five pickpockets, it is said, were arrested. A strong body of police was out, and the whole affair passed off without any disturbance. The Poole Association have resolved to build a monument to his memory.

The Know-Nothing Convention of Virginia, was composed of ninety-five whigs and three democrats, or who *had been* democrats.

RECOVERY OF GOLD.—The New York Journal of Commerce says:—

"We learn that one or both of the boxes of gold shipped by Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., from San Francisco, and for which two boxes of iron scraps were substituted, as noticed in our paper a few weeks since, have been discovered in the coal hole of the steamer where the robbers had doubtless deposited them for safe-keeping."

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA!!!

Heavy Failures!—Business Entirely Prostrate!!!

NEW YORK, March 19.—The "Northern Light" arrived off the Hook last night, and came up this morning.

The Northern Light connected with "Uncle Sam" at the Isthmus, and brings California dates to the 26th of February. She brings 252 passengers, and ninety-two thousand dollars in specie.

Business at San Francisco was entirely prostrate, and had caused the suspension of five large Banking Houses. Intelligence of Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co.'s suspension in the United States reached San Francisco on the 17th, and caused a great run on the branch there The House met the run, and paid out a half million of dollars. The meeting of the merchants and Bankers was then held, and resolutions passed, declaring the House sound. This restored confidence, and affairs wore a better aspect until the 22nd, when Page, Bacon & Co., were compelled to suspend. The suspension created a great panic, and was immediately followed by the suspension of the following Houses:

The Adams Company; Wells, Fargo & Co.; Robinson & Co.; and Wright's Miners' House of Deposit.

The excitement consequent was most intense. Adams & Co. closed all branches, without paying a dollar, excepting at San Francisco, where on the 22nd, they stood a run of $200,000.

Wells, Fargo & Co., closed at San Francisco, but the country branches paid as long as their coin lasted, and were still paying as fast as coin could be procured in exchange for dust and bars. This latter house announced that it would resume in San Francisco on the 26th; but it was feared the Adams Company would not resume in 60 days, if at all.

Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., it was thought would probably resume in a few days, depositors having granted time on $400,000 assets.

These large failures caused the detention of the steamer until the 26th. It was rumored that there had been heavy failures among the merchants, but nothing authentic could be obtained.

Owing to the great scarcity of water, but little gold has been taken from the mines. Heavy rains commenced on the 25th, and still continue when the steamer left.

Additional from California.

NEW YORK, March 19.—No election of Senator. The joint Convention adjourned *sine die* on the 16th, by a vote of 63 to 44. Those voting in the affirmative, were principally the friends of Dr. Gwynn.

Indian troubles were on the increase. Some ten white men, and about seventy Indians were killed.

The Oregon legislature adjourned on the first of February

The Washington Legislature has made Olymphia the capital of the territory.

A letter from Page, Bacon & Co., states that they will certainly resume business the 1st of March in San Francisco, and at all their branches.

By the Northern Light we have Sandwich Island dates to the 3rd of February. They contain no news. Also Sydney (Australia) dates to December. A riot at Ballarat, which had previously commenced, resulted in a conflict between the troops and miners. Twelve miners and twenty-two troopers were killed.

In Central America, Chomorro still succeeded, having taken all the towns occupied by the revolutionists except Leon.

At San Juan, the people were anxiously looking for Col. Kinney and his party.

The British war steamer Devastation was in the harbor.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Although business was very dull, the quotations exhibit no material change. Gallego and Haxall Flour was quoted at $15. Coffee firm at 14½ a 15½ for Rio; Adamantine candles 60 a 62½; Lard 14½ a 15; new butter 45 a 47½ hams 19; clear pork 21.

Late and Important from Havana.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The steamer Cahawba, with Havana dates to the 14th, has arrived.

The cases of Cadalzo, Pinto and Pinelo, has been concluded by a military Court, which sentenced them all to death, thus transcending the decision of the first trial, which was death to Pinto, ten years imprisonment for Cadalzo, and banishment for Pinelo.

The Consuls of several foreign nations had called on the Captain General to endeavor to induce his clemency, but were refused admission.

The execution of Pinto was expected to take place very shortly.

Havana was quiet and business improving.

The United States steamer *Princeton*, and British War steamer *Buzzard*, were at Havana.

Later from Havana.

The steamer Black Warrior arrived at New Orleans on the 20th inst., with Havana dates to the 17th.

The state of siege continued. The sentence of death on Don Ramon Pinto, will probably be remitted.

Mr. Thompson, the U. S. Vice Consul, has been arrested and brought to Havana.

☞ We publish the following card from Mr. Lemay, as we find it in the Raleigh Standard:

The Arator.

To the Editor of the N. C. Standard:

GENTLEMEN: I request a small space in your columns, to announce to the public, that in consequence of unexpected delay in the arrival of materials, and subsequent indisposition, the publication of the first number of "The North-Carolina Arator" is necessarily deferred until the end of this months, and that the paper will thereafter appear regularly on the first of every month. I was induced to procure new materials at heavy cost, and to undertake its publication at the urgent solicitation of a number of the most intelligent and influential members of the State Agricultural Society, with the assurance that it would be adopted and supported by the friends of improvement as the organ of that Society; and relying upon the fulfilment of that pledge, I shall prosecute the work with the hope of success.

The instrument signed by only *four* of the Executive Committee, and presented to the public by Mr. Cooke, as an "endorsement" of the "Carolina Cultivator," certainly cannot be intended to be received as an *official* "endorsement," coming as it does from so *small* a *minority* of the Committee. To offer it as such would be a gross insult to the members of the State Society, and to the intelligence and common sense of the public generally—and yet it comes out in *that* imposing *form*, placing the *four* signers in the false and unenviable attitude of usurping authority, and undertaking to do what neither the Society nor the Committee had authorised them (a *meagre minority,*) to do—a thing of which I believe those gentleman incapable; whereas, they had signed it, probably, upon the application of Mr. Cooke, with the understanding that it could not, of course, appear as an *official* document, without the concurrence of a majority; or, they may have signed without examining critically the language prepared for their signatures, with the intention, simply, of giving Mr Cooke nothing more than a *friendly certificate*. Its publication, therefore, as an official "endorsement" is clearly unjust to the *four* signers, as it is deceptive to those who are ignorant of the number of members composing that large Committee. To a plain mind it will appear strange how any one, who did not design to forestall public sentiment, could thus thrust out with hot haste a document unsupported by a sufficient number of names to give it either validity or weight.

The Executive Committee, numbering *fourteen* or *fifteen* members, to whom the matter has been referred by resolution of the Society, will no doubt in due time announce their determination. Whatever that may be, my purpose is fixed to proceed with the publication; and, after all, I shall be content for it to be judged by its merits, rather than by "endorsements." Those who may be pleased to exert themselves in procuring subscribers are requested to forward their names within the month, that they may receive the first number.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you were pleased to notice my prospectus,

I remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, &c.,
THOS. J. LEMAY.

Editors in the State friendly to my enterprise will pleas copy. T. J. L.

March 10, 1855.

P. S. I have received a letter since the above was written, from a prominent member of the State Agricultural Society, who participated actively in the proceedings of the late special meeting of that body, embracing a list of twenty-six names procured by his personal efforts, with the cash, who says, in allusion to a report which had reached him, that the "Carolina Cultivator" had "received the sanction of the Society, or the Executive Committee," "*after what passed at the special meeting in January, it is incredible that such a statement can be true.*"

T. J. L.

AN ACT CONCERNING REVENUE.

[CONCLUDED.]

73. In estimating the value, the board may call and swear witnesses to testify thereto, and they shall take into the estimate any fishery appurtenant to, or used with, the land; also all mines of metal, stone or coal, discovered, or supposed to exist, or from any other cause whereby the price of the land is enhanced: and when the same tract, or body of land, shall lie in one or more districts, the board, where the owner resides, shall ascertain the value of the whole tract; and if the owner resides in neither of the districts, the board where the greater part may lie, shall value the whole. And the board shall annex, to their return of valuation, the following affidavit, subscribed by them, and sworn before, and certified by, some justice of the peace:

"We solemnly swear, that the foregoing valuation of land, with the improvements thereon, and privileges thereto attached, made by us, are, in our judgment and belief, the actual value thereof, in cash; and that, in making the same, we have endeavored to do equal justice to the public and to the individuals concerned; so help us God."

74. The owner of land, or his agent, (if he be a non-resident,) shall furnish, on oath, to the board, a list, including land entries, setting forth the separate tracts, and also the several contiguous bodies or tracts of land owned by him in the district, together with the names of the water courses, or other remarkable places on or nearest to which they may be situate, and the number of acres in each separate tract or contiguous bodies of land: town lots shall be listed separately, and each lot be numbered according to the plan of the town: and each separate body of land and town lot, shall be separately and distinctly valued and returned.

75. If the owner, or his agent, will not, on oath, state the number of acres, or if the statement is so vague that the board cannot, with reasonable certainty, determine the number of acres, they shall procure the county or other surveyor to survey the land, at the cost of the owner, who may be warranted for his fees and other expenses, by the surveyor.

76. If any one deem that too high a valuation has been put on his land, the county court, at the ensuing term, may reduce the same, on motion, and satisfactory proof; or they may inquire into the complaint, by commissioners appointed for that purpose And in all cases where land, after valuation, shall increase in value, by reason of mines of metal, coal, stone or other valuable thing being discovered or worked, or if the same shall decrease in value by reason of fire or extraordinary cause, the justice, taking the list, shall appoint and swear two respectable and disinterested freeholders, who, with himself, shall re-assess said land; and the justice shall affix their valuation to the land.

77. In like manner, if any one shall be charged with more poll or other subject of taxation than he is liable for, the court shall direct the clerk to give a certificate, stating the amount and subject of tax; which certificate shall be received by the comptroller of the State, and deducted, by him, from the proper tax to be accounted for by the sheriff

78. The members of every board, engaged in assessing the value of land, shall receive, each, one dollar a day for the time engaged, to be paid by the county court.

79. For all services of the clerks, in relation to taxes, not in this chapter specially provided for, they shall be paid, by the county, such sum as the court may allow.

80. The county courts may release any person from the payment of a double tax, for failing to list his taxables in cases where it shall appear to the court, by satisfactory proof, that such failure occurred by reason of the sickness of the party, at the very time when the tax list was taken; or where it may appear that he rendered a list, and his name was omitted to be entered, or has been omitted in the duplicate prepared by the justice to be returned to the clerk, or other sufficient cause, to be judged of by the court: and the court shall have no power to remit a double tax in any other case, and they are expressly forbidden to do so.

81. The clerk of the county court shall, on or before the first day of April, in the year ensuing the taking the lists, deliver to the sheriff of the county, a fair and accurate copy, in alphabetical order, of the tax list, which shall also contain the public tax or tax payable to the public treasurer, and the taxes imposed by the justices of the county court, separate and distinct from each other; and the Treasurer of the State shall cause to be sent to the clerks of the several courts of pleas and quarter sessions of the different counties in this State, duplicate printed copies of such statement to be by said clerks posted in some safe and public place in their offices. It shall likewise designate the separate amount due from each subject of taxation, and extend the aggregate amounts due from each person in columns; and if any clerk shall fail to furnish the sheriff, at the time provided, with a copy of this description, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and the sheriff shall inform the grand jury thereof.

82. The sheriff shall forthwith proceed to collect said taxes; and when he shall collect by his deputies, who are not sworn, or others, such persons shall, in open court, or before a justice of the peace of the county, take an oath, faithfully and honestly to account for the same, with the sheriff, or other person authorized to receive them.

83. If any sheriff shall die during the time appointed for collecting the taxes, his sureties may collect them, and for that purpose shall have all the powers and means for collecting the same of the collectors and tax payers, as the sheriff would have had, and shall be subject to all the remedies for collection and settlement of the taxes on their bond or otherwise, as might have been had against the sheriff, if he had lived.

84. The sheriff, and (in case of his death,) his sureties shall have one year, and no longer, from the day prescribed for his settlement and payment of the State taxes, to finish the collection of all taxes, but this extension of time for collection shall not extend the time of his settlement of the taxes

85. The sheriff shall collect the taxes as they are set down in the list, and, moreover, shall collect of all persons, whose taxables are not listed, double the taxes imposed on the same subjects; and as to any land not listed, which may not have been assessed at the last assessment, the same shall be deemed to be of the value, by acre, of the highest valued tract adjoining thereto, and the double tax shall be estimated on that value.

86. Immediately on receiving the tax lists, the sheriff shall advertise the fact, and that he holds them ready for inspection: He shall also request, therein, all persons to inform him of any taxables which may not be listed.

87. For the more efficient collection of the taxes, the sheriff, at any time, from the delivery to him of the lists, till the first day of October in the next year, may, and if there be need, shall distrain and sell the property of the tax payer, to satisfy the same, selling first his personal, and then his real estate.

88. If any person, liable for taxes on other subjects than land, shall be about to remove from the county after listing time, and before the period for collection, the sheriff shall make affidavit thereof before the clerk, and obtain from him a certificate of the amount of such person's tax, and forthwith collect the same.

89. If any person be liable for taxes in any county wherein he shall have no property, but shall be supposed to have property in some other county, and will not pay his tax, the sheriff shall report the fact to the county court, held next after the first day of October, and thereupon the court shall direct the clerk to issue a *scire facias* to the sheriff of that county, returnable to the court whence it issued, for such tax and the costs of process and executing the same, which the sheriff shall execute in the manner of writs of execution in other cases; and the tax collected thereon shall be paid to the clerk of the court, and by him paid to the sheriff to be accounted for as other taxes.

90. The sale, under distress of personal estate for taxes, shall be advertised ten days previous thereto, at three public places in the district wherein the delinquent tax payer shall reside; and if he reside not in the county, then in the district where the taxables were, or ought to have been listed; and the amount of tax due shall be stated in the advertisements.

91. The sale of land, for taxes due thereon, shall be made under the following rules:

(1) The sheriff shall return to the court of pleas and quarter sessions of his county, held next after the first day of January, a list of the tracts of land which he proposes to sell for taxes, therein mentioning the owner or supposed owner of each tract, and if such owner be unknown, the name of the last known or reputed owner, the situation of the tracts, and the amount of taxes for which they are respectively to be sold; which list shall be read aloud in open court, recorded by the clerk upon the minutes of the court, and a copy thereof shall be put up in some public part of the court house.

(2) The county court shall order the clerk of said court to issue notices to every person, whose land is returned by the sheriff to sell for taxes, and a copy of said notice shall be served on the owner, or agent or attorney of the owner of said lands, and an official return of such service made to the next county court; and if the owner be a non-resident the clerk shall publish the same in some newspaper printed in the State; in which advertisement shall be mentioned the situation of the land, the streams on or near which it lies, the estimated quantity, the names of the owners, when they are known, and the names of the tenants or occupiers of the same.

(3) The sale shall be made within the two terms next succeeding the term when the returns are made of lands to be sold, and at such place in the county as is directed for sale of land under execution; and the whole expense attendant on the advertising and sale, shall be chargeable on the lands, and raised at the sale.

(4) The whole tract or contiguous body of land, belonging to one delinquent person or company, shall be set up for sale at the same time, and the bid shall be struck off to him who will pay the amount of taxes with all the expenses aforesaid, for the smallest part of the land.

(5) At the second term next succeeding the term when the returns are made of lands to be sold, the sheriff shall return a list of the tracts actually sold for taxes, the quantity of the tract bought and to be laid off, the name of the purchaser, and the sum paid to the sheriff for taxes and charges; which list shall be read aloud by the clerk, in open court, shall be recorded in the minutes of the court, and a copy thereof shall be put up by the clerk, during the erm, in some public part of the court house.

92. The land of an infant, lunatic, or person *non compos mentis* shall not be sold for taxes; *Provided, however*, that where land may be owned by such persons, in common with another or others free of such disability, the share or interest of the persons so free, shall be subject to be sold for the taxes due on the whole tract; but before setting apart the quantity bid off, the purchaser, by petition, shall cause the tract to be divided among the tenants in common, and the share or interest of the defaulting tax payer being set apart, the purchaser may proceed to lay off on such share, the quantity by him bid off, and secure the title as is before provided: and the time necessarily employed in procuring such division, shall not be reckoned against the purchaser.

93. The owner of land, sold for taxes under the ninety-first section of this chapter, his heirs, executors or administrators, or any other person for them, may redeem, the same from the purchaser, at any time within one year after the sale, by paying, or tendering in payment, to the purchaser, or to the county court clerk, of the county where the land lies, the full amount of the price paid to the sheriff, and twenty five per cent. thereon.

94 If the land so sold shall not be redeemed within the period aforesaid, the purchaser may, at the end of that time, select the quantity of land struck off to him, out of any part of the tract or body of which the same was bid off; the said quantity to be laid off in one compact body, as nearly in a square as may be, and adjoining to some of the out lines of the whole tract or body of land.

95. Within one year after the time of redemption shall have passed, the purchaser, at his own costs, his heirs, executor or administrator, or any other for them, may procure the quantity bid off to be surveyed by the county surveyor, who shall make out and certify, under his hand, a fair plat of the survey with the courses and distances fairly and truly set forth; and if the county surveyor, on request, shall fail to make such survey and plat, then any other surveyor may make and certify the same.

96. The sheriff, on being presented with such certified plat, within the year after the time of redemption is passed, shall convey to the purchaser the land therein contained.

97. Where, by any provision of the law, any sheriff or officer, other than the person who sold for the taxes, shall be authorised to execute a conveyance for the land, the purchaser shall apply to the county court, and on showing to the court that such purchase had been made, and the price paid to the sheriff who sold, and that he has paid the other taxes since accruing thereon, the court shall direct the present sheriff to execute a deed, on the purchaser producing to him a certified plat and survey, as is provided for in sections ninety-five and ninety-six of this chapter.

98. The purchaser of land sold for taxes, under the ninety-first section of this chapter, shall be considered as taking and holding the same, subject to all the taxes accrued from the first day of April in the year preceding the purchase.

99. If any sheriff or clerk shall fail to perform any of the duties prescribed in sections ninetieth and ninety-first of this chapter, he shall forfeit and pay to the person aggrieved one hundred dollars, and shall moreover be liable, he and his sureties, on his bond, for all such damages as any one may sustain by reason of such default.

100. If any county surveyor, being required within two months after the survey may be lawfully made, to survey the land bid off at a sale for taxes, shall wilfully fail to do so within four months after such request, he shall forfeit and pay to the purchaser, or his executor or administrator, one hundred dollars.

101. If no person will bid a less quantity than the whole land, for the taxes, the bid shall be deemed the bid of the State, and the land shall be struck off to the State as the purchaser, and the sheriff shall report in writing to the county court, at the time he returns a list of the land sold for taxes, what and whose lands are thus struck off to the State, describing them particularly; which report shall be recorded on the minutes of the court, and thereupon the title of said lands shall be deemed to have been vested in the State from the time of purchase.

102. The clerk shall, within twenty days after the return of the sheriff's report of the land sold to the State, make and certify two copies thereof, one of which he shall transmit to the comptroller, and the other deliver to the sheriff, (or to his sureties, when they act,) who shall deposit the same with the secretary of State to be by him recorded; and the secretary shall grant to the sheriff a certificate setting forth what and whose lands, and the quantity and value thereof, have been sold for taxes and struck off to the State.

103. If any sheriff, or other person authorized thereto, shall sell for taxes and strike off any land to the State, and shall fail duly to report the same to the county court, or to duly obtain and deposit a copy thereof with the secretary of State, the comptroller shall, in his report to the treasurer, charge such sheriff, (or other person acting in his stead,) with the sum of two thousand dollars, and the treasurer shall recover the same as unpaid tax.

104. Lands bid off for the State may be redeemed in like time, and under the same rules and regulations as those purchased by individuals, except that the payment (which shall be double in amount of all the taxes for whith they were sold,) shall be made to the treasurer, and on his certificate thereof the secretary of State shall, on being paid his fees, issue a grant to the original proprietor, his heirs or assigns, and at the same time shall certify the payment to the comptroller.

105. Lands bid off for the State shall, as to the person for whose tax the same is sold, his heirs or assigns, be liable to be entered as vacant land, subject nevertheless, to the right of redemption within the time prescribed.

106. When land shall be sold for its tax, and the sheriff shall die, or otherwise become unable to report his sales, his sureties may report the same within the time prescribed, and shall proceed, as to land bid off by the State, in the same manner as the sheriff might.

107. The sheriff, and all receivers of public moneys, shall yearly settle their accounts with the comptroller, between the last day of June and the first day of October, (unless, where the settlement of such persons may be specially directed to be made in another manner, or at another time,) so that it may be known what sum each one ought to pay into the treasury: and the comptroller shall forthwith report to the public treasurer the amount due from each accountant, setting forth therein, (if a sheriff's account,) the net amount of each species of public tax: and thereupon the treasurer shall raise an account against such person and debit him accordingly.

108 The sheriff, in making his settlement as aforesaid, shall designate in a list, by him rendered at the time, the different sources from which were raised the taxes accounted for by him, and the particular amount of tax received from each source: and the comptroller shall give to each sheriff a certified copy of such list, which the sheriff shall deposit with the clerk of the county court of his county, for public inspection: In such settlement the sheriff shall be charged with the amount of the public tax as the same appears by the tax lists transmitted by the clerk to the comptroller: also with all double taxes, and taxes on unlisted property, by him received, and with all other tax which he may have collected, or for which he is chargeable.

109. And he shall be credited, (1) With the amount of State tax, on land bid off by the State, with the costs attendant on the sale and procuring the title, and with commissions on the whole, including the county revenue, on producing the certificate of the secretary of State, as is provided in one hundred and second section of this chapter: (2) With all insolvent taxables, allowed by the court, as hereinafter provided; and where the sheriff shall be required to settle before such taxables are allowed, he shall be credited with them in the next year's settlement: or the sheriff may, at any time thereafter, on producing a certificate of such taxables allowed, procure an order from the comptroller on the treasurer, for the amount thereof.

110. The sheriff shall return, upon oath, to the court of pleas and quarter sessions of his county, at the term next preceding the time at which he may settle with the comptroller, a list of all monies which he may have received from the clerks of court, or as double taxes, from taxes imposed on unlisted property, or merchants, jewelers, retailers by the small measure, stage players, sleight of hand performers, rope dancers, tumblers, wire dancers, circus riders, equestrian performers, exhibitors of natural or artificial curiosities, non-resident owners of studhorses or jackasses, sellers of carriages, buggies and other riding vehicles, persons keeping establishments for the sale of such vehicles, peddlers, brokers, insurance companies, exhibitors of menageries, singers, dancers, ethiopian serenaders, performers, for reward on musical instruments and other exhibitions for public amusement for reward.

111. The list shall set forth the name of each person who may have paid any such tax, its amount, and for what it was paid; which shall be read aloud in open court, and shall be recorded on the minutes of the court by the clerk, who, during the space of six months after its return, shall keep a copy thereof set up in some public place in the court house, and shall lay before each grand jury, during that time, a copy thereof.

112. If the term aforesaid of the county court shall be held before the sheriff shall complete and return the collection of the taxes last aforesaid; or if, from any other cause, the sheriff have failed to make his return at that court, then the list of said taxes may be returned and filed with the clerk of the court during vacation, and sworn and subscribed in the presence of the clerk before two justices of the county; and the same shall be recorded on the minutes of the court, and a copy set up and laid before the grand jury as aforesaid.

113. The clerk on application of the sheriff, shall deliver to him a certified copy of such return, which the sheriff shall deliver to the comptroller when he settles his accounts: And if any sheriff shall fail to deliver such copy to the comptroller, the comptroller shall add to the taxes, for which such sheriff is liable, one thousand dollars, and so report his account to the treasurer.

114. If any clerk shall fail to perform any of the duties required in sections one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, and one hundred and thirteen of this chapter, or shall falsely certify any such return of the sheriff, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be removed from office.

115. If any register or clerk shall fail to pay to the sheriff any tax which he ought to pay, the county solicitor, at the instance of the sheriff, shall bring suit on his bond, and shall recover, in addition to the taxes withheld or not accounted for, one hundred dollars; and the whole recovery shall be paid into the treasury by the sheriff.

116. No insolvent taxables shall be credited to the sheriff in his settlement with the comptroller, but such as shall be allowed by the county court; a list whereof, containing the names and amounts, subscribed by the sheriff, he shall return to the court at some term preceding said settlement; and the same shall be allowed only on his making oath that he has been at the dwelling-house or usual place of abode of each of the tax payers, and could not, there or elsewhere in the county, find property wherewith to discharge his taxes, or such part thereof as is returned unpaid, and that the persons contained in the list were insolvent, at and during the time when, by law, he ought to have endeavored to collect their taxes: Such list shall be recorded on the minutes of the court, and a copy thereof, within ten days after its return, shall be set up by the clerk, in some public part of the court house.

117. If any sheriff shall return to court, as insolvent the name of a person who is not listed, or has paid his taxes for that year, or shall, by himself or his deputy, collect from any person his tax for the year for which he has been returned an insolvent, without accounting for the same; or if any clerk shall fail to record or set up the return as required in the preceding section, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay to the State one hundred dollars, and the county solicitor shall prosecute a suit for the same.

118. Every sheriff, (or other person allowed by law to collect and account in his stead,) on settling his account with the comptroller, shall take and subscribe the following oath: I, A. B., sheriff of the county of do on this the day of one thousand eight hundred and make oath that the list now given in by me, is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, complete, perfect and entire, and doth contain the full amount of all monies by me, or for me received, or which ought to have been received, on account of the public taxes for the year one thousand eight hundred and on listed and unlisted property, and all double taxes, and all taxes received from clerks of courts, and from insolvents not heretofore accounted for, and all taxes received, or which ought to have been received, from any other and all other sources whatsoever: And I do further make oath, that if I, or any person for me, shall hereafter collect any unpaid tax now due and not rendered in said list, I will render a true account thereof, within one year after collecting the same.

119. If the comptroller at any time shall have just cause to suspect that any sheriff, or other person, accounting in his stead, may have made a false return, or sworn falsely in any manner relative to the collecting or accounting for any tax, he shall thereof inform the officer practicing in the superior court of the county wherein the offence was committed, who shall take such steps as public justice may demand.

120. The sheriff for his services in collecting and paying the public taxes into the treasury, shall receive a commission of three per cent. on the net amount received by him from the clerk, for taxes imposed by the seventh section, and five per cent. out of the net amount of taxes collected from every other source, to be deducted in the settlement of his account with the comptroller.

121. And for his settlement with the treasurer, he shall be paid by the treasurer three dollars each day he may be necessarily engaged therein; and two dollars for every thirty miles of twice the estimated distance from his home to the seat of government by the most usual common highway.

122

125. In all suits directed by any lay to be instituted on motion of the attorney general, at the instance of the treasurer or comptroller, against any sheriff or clerk and his sureties, a copy of the bond of such officer, certified as aforesaid and sent to the comptroller, and by the comptroller certified together with the default under his hand, shall be deemed sufficient evidence of the execution of such bond and the default of the officer, to allow the judgement to be entered.

126. And in case of the default by the register to duly certify and transmit the bond of the clerk in proper time, the comptroller shall forthwith proceed to procure such certified copy, and also a copy of the bond of the register, certified by the keeper thereof, and shall proceed in the manner hereinbefore provided against them and their sureties, at the first superior court in Wake after said copies shall be procured.

127. In every case of default by any clerk, sheriff, or justice of the peace, in the discharge of any of the duties by this chapter imposed on any of them, where no penalty is provided, the defaulting officer shall forfeit and pay to the State, for each default, one hundred dollars: And all the penalties by this chapter imposed on such officers, for the sole use of the State, may, when there is no special mode provided for recovering the same, be recovered in the name of the State, at the instance of the treasurer, on motion of the attorney general, or any of the solicitors of the State.

128. The certificate of the treasurer or comptroller of any matter of default in any of said officers occurring at the office of the comptroller or treasurer, and copies of any papers in said offices duly certified by the proper keeper thereof, shall be admitted as evidence in any suit or prosecution whatsoever against them or others, and about any other matter whatsoever.

129. The treasurer may, on motion, obtain judgment in any court of record against any person indebted to she State in the same manner, and under the same rules and regulations, which are prescribed in cases of delinquent sheriffs, and the court shall award execution, though the amount of the claim be within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace.

130. The sheriff shall specify in his receipts the amount of State tax, and also the amount of county tax, separately.

[Read three times in both houses of the General Assembly, and ratified this 12th day of February, 1855.]

SAM'L P. HILL, *Speaker House of Com.*
WARREN WINSLOW, *Speaker Senate.*

AN ACT EXPLANATORY AND AMENDATORY OF THE ACT PASSED AT THE PRESENT SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBY, ENTITLED "AN ACT CONCERNING REVENUE."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the tax imposed by law for the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, shall be deemed to be included in the tax on real estate, and imposed by the second and fourth sections of the act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, entitled "An act concerning Revenue."

SEC. 2 *Be it further enacted,* That nothing contained in this act passed during the present session of the General Assembly, entitled "An act concerning the Revenue," shall be so construed as to authorize any sheriff to issue a license to any person wishing to retail spirtuous liquors, until the applicant shall obtain an order therefor from the county court according to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly concerning ordinaries.

[Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 16th day of February, 1855.]

SAM'L P. HILL, *S. H. C.*
WARREN WINSLOW, *S. S.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing are true and perfect copies of the originals as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1855. WM. HILL, *Secretary.*

From the Carolinian.

Democratic Meeting in Harnett County.

According to previous notice, a portion of the Democracy of Harnett assembled at the Court House in Summerville on Tuesday the 13th inst. On motion, J. L. Bethea, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. A. Spears appointed Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of taking steps for the selection of a suitable democratic candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

On motion the chairman appointed G. W. Pegram, C. H. Cofield, Stephen Pearson, Silas Douglas and Samuel E. Johnson, Esqrs., a committee to draft resolutions for the occasion.

As the committee retired, Col. M. J. McDuffie being called for, rose and entertained the meeting at considerable length, ably advocating the principles of the democratic party. After reviewing his course and that of his party in the last State Legislature he advocated the importance of making Wilmington the Northern terminus of Ocean Mail transportation between San Francisco and New York, clearly showing that it might and probably would be effected so soon as Wilmington shall be made a Depot for Deep River Coal. On the return of the committee, the Colonel closed amid loud and general cheering.

The committee through their chairman reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend a District Convention to be held at Clinton in Sampson County, on Tuesday of May Superior Court, for the selection of a suitable democratic candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the great democratic party and the principles by which they have heretofore been governed.

Resolved, That in the present Chief Magistrate of this Republic we have the embodiment of our long cherished principles, and that we congratulate the country on the very able and efficient manner in which he has executed the laws and protected the interests of the whole Union.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the policy pursued by our former representative, Wm. S. Ashe, who has so ably and faithfully guarded our interests in Congress.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint two delegates from each Captain's District in the county to attend the said Convention.

In compliance with the 5th resolution the chair appointed the following gentlemen as delegates: C. H. Cofield, G. W. Pegram, John Green, J. A. Spears, E Stewart, B. F. Shaw, Anson Parker, Jas. Turnage, Sam'l E. Johnson, Duncan McCormick, Jr., James S. Harrington, Neill McKay.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the delegation.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary forward a copy of these proceedings to the editors of the North Carolinan and Wilmington Journal for publication.

After a vote of thanks to the officers, the meeting adjourned. J. L BETHEA, Ch'n.

J. A. SPEARS, Sec'y.

[For the Journal.]

Commissioners' Hall,

TUESDAY EVENING, March 20th, 1855.

At a meeting of Commissioners authorized to open books in Wilmington, for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road—present, A. J. DeRossett, Jr., J. H. Flanner, R. H. Cowan, G. R. French, A. H. VanBokkelen, J. C. Latta, Miles Costin, Edward Kidder and S. D. Wallace.

On motion, R. H. Cowan was appointed Chairman, and S. D. Wallace, Secretary.

Resolved, That Books be opened on Monday, April 9th, 1855, at the Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of the State, and at the Commercial Bank.

Resolved, That G. R. French, R. H. Cowan and A. H. VanBokkelen be appointed a committee to obtain subscriptions to aid in defraying the expenses of an experimental survey, to be made from the town of Wilmington and from Whitesville to Lumberton.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to call a meeting of the citizens, to appoint delegates to the Mass meeting in Bladen, so soon as it is ascertained when that meeting is to be held. R. H. COWAN, Chairman.

S. D. WALLACE, Sec'y.

Commercial and Herald are requested to copy.

PRESIDENT PIERCE AND COL. BENTON.—The correspondent of the New York Evening Post says:

When Col. Benton was being tried in the furnace of affliction by the burning of his dwelling, the President called on him and tendered to him a home and the hospitalities of the White House. This was too much for the stern old Roman, who could defy a world in arms against him, but melting to tears at such consideration and kindness from the President, he declined with suitable expressions of gratitude, accepting, however, the proffered use of the library and manuscripts.

Mr. Marcy and Mr. Soule.

This paper has been the consistent apologist of Mr. Soule throughout the succession of troubles and difficulties which attended his residence at the Court of Madrid. We neither mistrusted the wisdom of his appointment, nor censured his conduct during his sojourn abroad. But the publication of the papers relative to the Ostend Conference, and the abrupt resignation of Mr. Soule, have materially diminished our confidence in his good faith and diplomatic discretion; and we are constrained to utter now the first word of unfavorable criticism on his conduct.

The correspondence touching the Conference at Ostend, has been already laid before our readers, and they are prepared either to confirm or to disapprove our strictures on the conduct of our late Minister at Madrid.

The reply of Mr. Marcy to the joint note of Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule, is, in our judgment, a paper of conspicuous ability. The line of policy which it indicates, touching our relations with the government of Spain, is precisely such as a statesman of Mr. Marcy's conservative temper might be expected to recommend. He manifests an earnest desire to acquire Cuba, but by legitimate means and without any breach of national faith.

But it is said the despatch of Mr. Marcy in reply to the Ostend Manifesto, exhibits a change in the policy of the Administrtion towards Spain. This allegation may be correct, and yet not impute any blame to the Administration. Diplomacy is an experimental science, and is not governed by fixed and absolute laws. A course of policy with reference to a particular object may be very wise under certain conditions, and under other circumstances be simple madness. After it was discovered by an unmistakeable expression of popular sentiment in Spain, that the nation would not consent to relinquish its dominion over Cuba, was it sound policy still to urge a proposition for its purchase? Mr. Marcy changed his policy to meet this new condition of things, and the country will appreve his course.

But Mr. Soule was provoked to a resignation of his commissions. If we except his own interpretation of his conduct, and look to Mr. Marcy's dispatch for the cause of his resignation, this step will appear singularly irrational and inexcusable. Our explanation of his cause is just this: he was consious that his mission was a failure, and anxious to escape the odium that must necessarily follow so grievous a disappointment of popular expectation, he resolved to raise an issue with the Administration, and thus secure to himself the support of the Opposition. If Mr. Soule be not grossly misrepresented, he is lending himself to the discontented Democracy, and is abetting a factious war against the Administration to whose generous confidence he is indebted for the highest distinction to which he can aspire. This conduct does not consist with our conception of Mr. Soule's character, however much it may confirm the derogatory representations of his enemies.

Mr. Soule misconceives the temper of the public mind, if he thinks to restore himself by a war upon the Administration. He can indulge no hope of favor in the North, while the South, by whom he has been so deservedly admired, will not support him in a personal, vindictive quarrel with an Administration, which it is the interest of the south to sustain with consistency and unreserved confidence.

MANIFESTO OF SANTA ANNA.—His "Supreme Highness" Santa Anna has issued a manifesto to the citizens of Mexico, in which he declares that his plan has been, and always will be, *the preservation of the Mexican nationality at any cost*, and after referring to the "detestable demagogue doctrines" of the people of the United States, that nations in order to be free must be unarmed, he further declares that "cannon and bayonets established the independence of Mexico, and they must support it." He adds, therefore:

"Firm in these convictions, I have directed my chief attention to external security; and there is now an army of *forty-five thousand veterans*, who are daily gaining dexterity, and whose number will daily be increased as much as may be necessary. Our fortified places are repairing and arming with artillery, a large amount of the material of war is collecting in our stores, our manufacturers are at work, the frontiers are probably fortifying, and our *squadrons* are increasing."

He also justifies himself in selling the Mesilla Valley to the United States. In doing so he says he avoided another war with us, at a time when the treasury was empty and the nation in the midst of the horrors of anarchy.

THE VITALITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—To such of the know-nothings as have really a serious idea of "prospecting," to use a California phrase, we commend the following for their instructive perusal. It is copied from the Albany Argus:

"The know-nothings constitute the only party, except the democratic, which can now be said to be really 'alive and kicking.' But theirs is a sort of spasmodic 'vitality,' which has no element of life to sustain it permanently, and which, however lively and active it may be for a time, must with no great delay expire.

"The democratic party has the 'vitality' of full developed, vigorous manhood. It rests upon principles sound and enduring, and embracing the whole country in their scope. It can rally its followers throughout the length and breadth of the land, animated by a common purpose, and co-operating in support of doctrines equally cherished by all. The Detroit papers speak with great truth and discernment in denominating it the only 'public political organization of any vitality.'"

THE MUSKET MAN A-FIELD.—It seems that a number of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature have called on George Law to become the candidate of the American party for the Presidency? and we believe he has written a letter not objecting very strongly to the honor. We suppose he'll take the contract to put the Government thro' for four years, at the usual rates. Barnum for Vice President! Hurra for Law and Barnum!

Commodore Stockton is supposed to be overslaughed by this movement. It is more than hinted that his friends were like certain condemned muskets, about which most people have read.

To sum up: if the American party take such raw meterial as George, they may bless themselves with their "Law," for they'll very soon have only a very little "Order."—*Montgomery Mail.*

TOM MOORE.—Alluding to Tom Moore, Mr. Irving said that he took extraordinary pains with all he wrote. He used to compose his poetry walking up and down a gravel walk in his garden, and when he had a line, a couplet, or a stanzas polished to his mind he would go to a little summer house near by, and write it down. He used to think ten lines a good day's work, and would keep the little poem by him for weeks, waiting for a single word. On one occasion he was riding with Mr. Moore in a cab, in Paris, and the driver carelessly drove into a hole in the pavement, which gave the vehicle a tremendous jolt. Moore was tossed aloft, and on regaining his seat, exclaimed, "By Jove! I've got it." "Got what?" said his companion in some alarm. "My word," was the reply. "I have been trying for it these six weeks, and now that rascal has jolted it out of me." On reaching his room, Moore inserted the word, and immediately despatched the finished song to the publisher in London. "Moore," added Mr. Irving, was a most captivating companion, and the sweetest ballad singer I ever heard. No one could forget him that heard him sing."

ANTHONY BURNS.—The Boston Atlas thus closes a long article relative to the purchase of the fugitive-slave Anthony Burns:

"We hope nobody will consider these remarks illtimed. We are very glad for Anthony Burns. But, as we reflect upon the affair, the utter littleness of this chaffering with a great wrong presses itself upon the attention, and we see the insignificance of these small compromises. The legislation which defies and degrades the sovereignty of Massachuse'ts still goes on; the Senate still seeks to diminish the authority of our insulted courts; liberty and life are still in the old jeopardy in Boston. To him the redemption of Anthony Burns is of incalculable consequence—to us, of how little!"

THE GERMAN ARMY, which is to be called into the field for action whenever the Diet shall dertermine, is to consist of 303,493 men, the various German States contributing in the following proportions:—

Austria 94,822; Prussia 79,985; Bavaria 37,600; Saxony 12,000; Hanover 13,054; Wirtemburg 13,955; Baden 10,000; Grand Duchy of Hessen 6.195; Curhessen 5,679; Mecklenburg Schuering 3,580; Nassau 4,036; Holstein 3,600; Luxemburg 2,536; Oldenberg 2,829: Brunswick 2,096; Saxe Welmar 2,010; Hamburg 1,298; Saxe Gotha 1,116; Saxe Meninger 1,150; and so on through the minor States.

BRITISH CONSTITUTION ON TRIAL.—We have alluded before to the fierce attacks made upon the farfamed British Constitution in Parliament, and by the press. The following from one of the latest editorials of the London *Times*, is much more pointed and significant than any that have preceded it It will be remembered that the point of attack, more particularly, is the aristocracy, and the privilege of classed, so long the boast of Englishmen.

"It is the British constitution that is under trial. It is not on trial before the British people alone, but before the whole world. Everywhere it is spoken against. It is the jest alike of our enemies and our allies. Every Englishman who shows himself abroad is regarded as the representative of political stupidity and pretence. What is the value, they ask, of a constitution that can do nothing, and which is no sooner fairly tried in the common field of war, than its best men are found pretenders to titles and professional rank they have no real claim to, and whose whole system is a miserable counterfeit? That is the talk of camps and of capitals, and every day these reproaches are endured, we sink so much the lower in the opinion of the world, and lose all solid strength in the great contests of humanity. Will the nation be content thus to give up the prize we have struggled for so long, and which we fondly thought we had secured—that of being foremost among the free, and all-powerful, not only in the field, nor yet on the ocean, which we call our own, but in the grander and and nobler sphere of the free mind of men?"

THE ANGEL GABRIEL AT HOME.—The Glasgow *Mail* of the 11th of February states that John S. Orr, nicknamed the "Angel Gabriel," has arrived at home, from New York, in the steamer Glasgow. It says:

"A most dissonant screeching sound from the steamer reached the ears of the loungers on the quay, and in which was soon recognized the old familiar war note of John S. Orr's (alias the Angel Gabriel's) trumpet. As the vessel neared the wharf 'the angel' (of discord) was only recognized by his old acquaintances by the brazon emblems which he carried, for he appeared not only to have become a convert to the beard movement, but to allow his hair to grow until it hung over his shoulders.

"He sprung upon the quay, took up his old position at the large gas lamp pillar, blew a blast or two on his trumpet, and shortly harrangued a crowd of curious onlookers, pointed to the scars on his hear, which he had receaved in Canada and the United States in doing battle with popery, said he would talk with the peaple of Greenock for hours on Monday night of his adventures and hairbreadth escapes among the yankees, wheeled round, and rushed up the quay, going off to Glasgow by the railway train."

QUEER DODGE.—It has been discovered that a keeper of a larger bier cellar in the Rowery, for the purpose of evading the law requiring him to close his place on Sunday, has been in the habit of holding pretended religious service, therein, officiating himself as the leader of ceremonies. He takes the Bible, reads a chapter or two, serves each of his hearers with a glass of bier, and *takes up a collection!* As the Constitution probably did not contemplate so much liberty of conscience, the arrangement will be interfeted with by the police.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

☞A FORMIDABLE UNDERTAKING.—A contemporary puts the tobacco question into the following shape: "Suppose a tobacco-chewer is addicted to the habit of chewing tobacco fifty years of his life, and that each day of that time he consumes two inches of solid plug, it amounts to six thousand four hundred and seventy-five feet, making nearly one mile and a quarter in length of solid tobacco, half an inch thick and two inches broad. Now, what would the young beginner think if he had the whole amount stretched out before him, and were told that to chew it would be one of the exercises of his life, and also that it would tax his income to the amount of two thousand and ninety four dollars?"—*Life Illustrated*

SUGAR IN VERMONT.—Now is "sugaring time" in Vermont, and the Vermonters are full of work and sport. The amount of sugar annually made in that State is 6,000,000 pounds, worth $650,000.

Take HOLLOWAY'S PILLS if you wish to have good health. Many of the Citizens of the Union are constantly complaining of drowsy sensations, sleepless nights, headache, and the thousand ills that flesh is heir to. What is the cause? They require an invigorating and purifying medicine, such an one as will be speedy and certain; Holloway's Pills are unequalled for the certainty of their effect, and efficacious power of action. Let all who read this try them. They act upon the very main springs of life, and are infallible in all disorders of the liver and stomach; they are equally beneficial in liver complaints.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York; and 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 25c., 62½c., and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorde are affixed to each box.

WHEN death is at the door, the remedy which would have saved life, if administered in time, comes too late. Do not trifle with disease. Rely upon it, that when the stomach will not digest food—when faintness and lassitude pervade the system—when the sleep is disturbed, the appetite feeble, the mind lethargic, the nerves unnaturally sensative, and the head confused—rely upon it, that when these symptoms occur, the powers of vitality are failing, and that, unless the mischief is promptly checked, *life will be shortened*, as well as rendered miserable. Now we know from a mass of testimony, greater than was ever before accumulated in favor of one remedy, that Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will immediately abate, and, in the end, entirely remove all these disorders as surely as a mathematical process will solve a problem. Who, then, will endure the agony, and the risk of life, with health and safety within reach?

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DUPRE, Agents. 164-2wd&w

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NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DUPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DUPRE,
D. DUPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

DIED,

At Goldsboro', on the 19th inst., Mrs. LAURA ANN McMILLAN, relict of the late Dr. McMillan, of Onslow County, aged 44 years.

At the residence of F. N. Foy Esq., in Ocalla, Florida, on the 1st of March, 1855, after a short illness, Mr. WM. P. BURNES, aged 24 years, formerly of Onslow county, N. C.—An estimable young man, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. COM.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—March, 1855.

ARRIVED.

March 19.—Steamer J. H. Haughton, Lamon, from Jones' Mills, to K. M. Murchison; with flour, cotton, &c., and two lighters laden with spirits turpentine.

20.—Schr. Wm. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with pea nuts.

Br. Schr. Æolus, Stubbs, from Turk's Island, in ballast, to Kidder & Martin.

March 20—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Grace Darling, Goodrich, from Boston, to Rankin & Martin; with mdze.

21—Brig A. H. Wass, Smith, from New York, to J. H Flanner; with hay.

Schr. Charles Mills, Smith, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

March 21—Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Fairy, Elder, from Fayetteville, to James E. Mett.

CLEARED.

March 20.—Schr. O. M. Pettit, Andrews, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with one lighter in tow.

Steamer Henrietta, Dicksey, for White Hall, by Wessel & Eeilers.

March 21—Steamer J. H. Haughton, Lamon, for Summerville, by K. M. Murchison.

Schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, for Shallotte, by Anderson & Savage.

March 22—Brig Delmont Locke, Park, for Havana, by Kidder & Martin; with 125,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday 3d April next, I will expose to sale at public Auction, at the residence of Mrs. James Nixon, in New Hanover County, upon a credit of six months. Three likely Negroes; the property of Nicholas Nixon, dec'd. Also, all the perishable property belong to the estate of said Nicholas Nixon. Consisting of Plantation Tools, Hogs, Horses, Cattle and Provisions. Also, to Rent for the balance of the year, one Grist Mill and appurtenances.

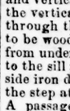
HILL W. NIXON, Adm'r.
March 22, 29-2t-172-6t*

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!!

OUR New Spring Stock of Silk and Gingham Umbrellas are now opened, and we are prepared to show and sell the largest assortment we have ever before offered, and at prices that defy competition. All in want of an Umbrella, large or small, Silk or Gingham, will certainly find it to their advantage to purchase at the Emporium.

March 22 C. MYERS.

$10 REWARD.



RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 31st of October, 1854, a Negro Girl named "TILL." Said negro is about 19 years old, black, speaks low, and has a sour look. She is supposed to be lurking in the neighboarhood of Mr. Alexander Henry's or Mr. Wm. Robeson's, on upper Black River.

The above reward of ten dollars will be paid for her delivery to the subscriber, or for her confinement in any jail in the State that he can get her; and an additional reward of fifty dollars will be given for the conviction of any white person of harboring said negro. H. H. NEWKIRK.

March 23d, 1855 29-5t

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Profitable and Honorable Employment!!

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day; indeed, some of the Agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing (postage paid) WM. A. KINSLER,

Box 1228, Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.

March 23, 1855. 29-3t*

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until the 1st day of May next, for building a Jail for Onslow County, in the town of Jacksonville, of the following plan and dimensions:

37 feet long by 23 feet broad, 9½ feet in the clear of first story, and 8½ feet in the clear of the second story, to be constructed of hewn or sawed timbers, 8 by 10 inches, with the 10 inch vertical resting on a solid foundation of brick work, as follows: 3 feet below the surface, and one foot above ground, 17 inches thick, the inside half of wall to be 8 inches below the outside, in order to receive a wall plate for the support of the floor-joist; the outer wall as follows: the timbers composing the wall to run the entire length and breadth of building, and dovetailed at the angles—the timbers terminating at the opening, to be framed into a vertical piece of the same size—and from the brick work to the top of the wall strips of 2 by 4 inch pieces, to be spiked on 16 inches apart, to which the clapboards are to be nailed, the boards to show 5 inches, abutting at the angles against good cornerboards, thick enough to receive the entire thickness of the weathering; also, the same at the windows and doors; the walling to be well trunnelled together; the joist composing the ceiling of the second story to project 8 inches beyond the weathering, on all sides, and from this projection embatlements to be raised 3½ feet high, of flush work, mitred at the angles, and of the same thickness as the walls, and finished as shown in the drawings; the roof to be of good heart cypress shingles. 10 windows in outer wall, located as shown in drawings; one door in front; the windows to be 12 lights, 8 by 10, well secured with iron bars passing through horizontal bars 3 inches wide and ¼ inch thick, one of which is to be bolted to the sill, and passing through one of the logs forming the wall, and secured by a nut, also on the head in like manner; also, two intermediate ones secured to the jambs and vertical piece in which the ends of the logs are framed, the vertical bars to be of one inch rod iron, well rivetted through the bottom and top bars; the frames of windows to be wood, the sills to be covered with sheet iron, passing from under the bars outside, underneath the sill, and nailed to the sill; the door to be of an outer wooden door and an inside iron door of solid plate, each one to open on the inside; the step at the door to be of wood. The interior as follows: A passage 5 feet wide around the building, enclosing two cells, the floors are to be composed of 8 by 10 inch timbers, touching and supported in the centre by a wall the same as the outter one, and extending across the breadth of the building, every fifth joist to dovetail in the outter wall and trunnel, and the remainder to abut against the outter wall, and rest upon the wall plate on the brick work—the whole surface of this floor to be covered with good sheet iron of best quality, and nailed down with wrought nails, over which a floor of 2 inch plank is to be laid and spiked to the log floor—the walls of the cell to be laid on the floor and framed the same as the outter walls—in each cell 2 windows and one door, located as shown in drawings—the door to be the same as the outter door, of good solid plate, set in an iron frame 6 feet 8 inches high, and 2 feet wide—the doors and windows to be secured in the same manner as the outter ones.

The cells to be furnished with privies, one pit for the cell on lower floor immediately under partition wall, 9 feet deep and 4 feet square on the inside; walls o. brick, 12 inches thick, and ventilated by tin pipes 3 by 5 inches square passing through the roof; also, a pit of the same size for the upper cells, to be reached by pipes, each to have a separate ventilator, the inside wall of each cell to be covered with sheet iron the same as the floor, and stripped with 1½ by 3 inch strips 16 inches apart, and spiked on to the walls; the whole of the interior to have two good coats of plastering, and immediately over; and in connection with the side walls a girder, 8 by 10 inches, to run the entire length of the building, and dove-tail and trunnel to the outter walls; the cells to be 12 by 10 feet on the inside.

The second-story to be in every respect similar to the lower one, and accessible by two stairs, one on each side of front door as shown in drawings; the ceiling joist of the second floor to be covered with iron the same as the walls, the joist to be 5 inches thick; the windows of the outer and inner walls to be furnished with sash hung on hinges from the inside so as to be opened at pleasure; the masons work to be of good hard red brick laid in good strong mortar.

All the timber to be of good heart pine, and the materials throughout of good materials, in a workmanlike manner; the whole of the outside work, except the bricks, to have two coats of white paint, and the inside two coats.

Drawings for the above may be seen at Richlands.

N. B. Address JASPER ETHERIDGE and others, Commissioners, Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C.

March 23, 1855. 29-tf.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners appointed under the Act of Incorporation for the purpose of creating the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, held this 14th day of March, 1855, in the town of Wadesboro', it was "*Resolved*, That books be opened for subscription to the capital Stock in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, at the places and by the persons designated in the Act of Incorporation of said Road, on the 2d Monday (the 9th) in April next."

Notice is hereby given that Books will be opened at the following places, on MONDAY, April the 9th, 1855, for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, under the direction of the following persons:

Wilmington—George Davis, T. C. Worth, A. H. Van Bokkelen, John C. Latta, Miles Costin, Geo. R. French, J. H. Flanner, Edward Kidder, S. D. Wallace, A. J. DeRossett, jr., John A. Taylor, H. L. Holmes and Robert H. Cowan, or a majority of them.

Whiteville—Calvin Haynes, T. S. Memory, W. M. Baldwin, Wm. Frink and Thos. Smith, or a majority of them.

Lennon's Store.—Haynes Lennan, Thos. L. Vail, Lovet Peacock and Marmaduke Powell, or a majority of them.

Fair Bluff.—Alva Smith, Augustus Smith, John Coley and W. L. Williamson, or a majority of them.

Lumberton.—John T. Pope, Edw'd. Lewis, Rob't. S. French, Robert E. Troy, Edmund McQueen, H F. Pitman, and J. M. Carmichael, or a majority of them.

Floral College—Arch'd. Smith, Malcolm Purcell, John Gilchrist, sen., Dr. Neal McNair, Wm. Sellers and Peter A. McEachin, or any three of them.

Laurinsburg.—John Mallory, John Fairley, John Gilchrist, Jr., D. C. McIntyre, Dan'l McKinnon, Jno. L. Fairley, M. W. McNair, Duncan McLaurin, and Rev. Thos. Gibson, or any three of them.

Rockingham.—Walter F. Leake, Mial Wall, Wm. B. Cole, Gen. Alfred Dockery, Stephen Cole, Col. Jno. W. Covington, and R. S. McDonald, or any three of them.

Wadesboro'.—H B. Hammond, Geo. W. Little, S. W. Cole, E. F. Lilly, P. G. Smith, Jos. White, J R. Hargrave, Purdie Richardson, and Jas. Medley, or any three of them.

Elizabethtown.—Jno. G. McDugald, Jno. J. McMillan, Jno. A. McDowell, Thos. C. Smith, and Duncan Cromartie, or any three of them.

Monroe, Union Co.—Hugh Houston, Sam'l H. Walkup, Hugh Wilson, Moses Cuthbertson, Jonathan Trull, M. Stewart, and W. W. Hart, or any three of them.

Hamilton's Store.—Wm. Hamilton, Wm. L. Stigall, and Carey Tolson.

Davis Gold Mine.—Wm. Houston, Capt. James Houston, and Wm. Hudson.

Wilson's Store.—Geo. McCain, Jno. Stewart, Col. Wm. Walkup, and Hugh Wilson.

Howard's Store.—Robt. Howard, Robert Howie, and Col. Jas. A. Dunn.

Charlotte.—Wm. Johnson, Gen. Jno. A. Young, Jno. Irwin, Leroy Springs, Jno. Walker, Wm. Maxwell, Wm. H. Mathews, ——— Williamson, W. W. Elms, C J. Fox, and Wm. R. Myers, or a majority of them.

Lincolnton.—Henry Cansler, Jno. F. Hoke, L. D. Childs, J. F. Alexander, and Benjamin Johnson, or a majority of them.

Dallas.—James H. White, Alex. Hoyle, Dana Jenkins, Jasper Stowe, and Wm. Sloane, or a majority of them.

Shelby.—Dr. W. T. J. Miller, Dr. Thos. Williams, Chas. Blanton, Wm. Roberts, and C. C. Durham, or a majority of them.

Rutherfordton.—W. Miller, Sam'l. Willkings, Robt. G. Twitty, A. Logan, and T. B. Justice, or a majority of them.

And at such other places, and by such other persons as a majority of the Commissioners at Charlotte may direct.

ALEX. McRAE, Chair'n.

Wilmington, N. C., March 17, 1855.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal, or Oscillating Steam Engines, high or low pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps; Mining Machinery; Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels; equipping of of Steamers; Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers, of various patterns; Rice-field Pumps and Engines; Rice Threshers; Shingle Machines; Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other mill work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c. &c. The Company respectfully invite attention to styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs where work will be done thoroughly, and with despatch. All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wil. & Man. R. R., or on the Wil. & Weldon Road, or in flats at the Company's wharf free of charge. Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultations by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for Mills or their furniture, and for Machinery generally willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.
March 16, 1855. 163-28-tf

WHISKEY.

JUST RECEIVED per Schr. H. P. Russell 25 barrels of assorted brands, for sale by W. H. McKOY.
March 22, 1855

GUANO.—26 bags in store, for sale by
Jan. 17th, 1855 ADAMS, BRO. & CO.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.24	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	.6 00	@	9 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	17
Adamantine	.25	@	30
Sperm	.32	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.15	@	16
Laguayra	.13	@	14
Rio	.11½	@	12½
St. Domingo	.11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.	7½	@	8
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush	0 00	@	1 00
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz.	.16	@	18
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 50	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	.45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00	@	0 00
Mackerel, No 1		@	20 00
do. No. 2		@	12 00
do. No. 3		@	5 50
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00
Shad, Ocean	00 00	@	00 00
Herrings, East	0 00	@	4 50
do. N.C. roe	0 00	@	0 00
do. do. cut,			0 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt.	0 00	@	4 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	12 00	@	14 00
Fayetteville	9 00	@	0 00
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn ℔ 56 lbs.	.86	@	90
Oats	.55	@	60
White Beans	0 00	@	1 40
Pease, Cow.	.85	@	90
do. Ground.	1 37½	@	1 86
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 10
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	4½	@	0
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern ret.	1 35	@	1 40
Northern ret	0 00	@	1 25
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 30
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whisk

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1855.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—announcing the sudden death of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, [illegible]en death of the Emperor Nicholas that have [illegible]are unquestionably the most important of the [illegible]oeen received since the commencement of the [illegible]r. The report bears upon its face all the appearance of truth, so far as the channels through which it has been received go, yet still, after the hoax about the capture of Sebastopol, such a rumour requires confirmation. Taking it, however, as fact, its effect remains yet to be seen. It remains to be seen how far the war policy of Nicholas was that of the Empire or merely personal—how far it will be adhered to by his successor, also whether that successor will quietly assume the reins of government, or have to undergo a struggle for the throne.

The two sons of the late Emperor, Alexander and Constantine, are 37 and 28 years of age respectively The rules of succession point out the eldest son of the *Emperor* as the heir; Alexander was born before Nicholas was Emperor, and Constantine immediately after his elevation to that dignity. The rumour has been started, with what foundation we cannot say, that a claim will be set by Constantine, the second son, on the ground that, although not the eldest son of Nicholas, he is still the eldest son of the *Emperor* Nicholas, and upon the possibility of a contest arising out of this claim, some calculations have been formed, which, we think, are entitled to little weight. It is almost certain that Alexander will succeed quietly, and as a matter of course.

The reports last year were that Alexander was opposed to the war and Constantine its strong advocate, but this, like most other reports of Russian affairs coming through an English or French medium, is entitled to slight credence. The main question seems to be, how far Alexander posseses the talents and energies required to fill the place left vacant by the death of the ablest and most ambitious crowned head in Europe. At all events the occurrence must for a time somewhat effect the energy and efficiency of Russian movements.

Nicholas was in the 59th year of his age, and the 30th of his reign. An able ruler, and a man of good private character—a perfect despot who stopped at no sacrifice of his people that could tend to his own grandisement, but too intelligent a man to be causelessly or recklessly cruel.

THE NEW SPANISH OUTRAGE.—The crescent city reports that the American steamer El Dorado was fired at on the 8th inst., in the neighborhood of the Island of Cuba, by a Spanish Frigate, and forced to come to, be boarded, and exhibit her papers. As yet the matter has not been brought officially to the notice of the American authorities, nor the different sides of the question fully explained. We cannot help thinking that irritation after irritation will take place until the United States will be actually *forced* to put a stop to such things by removing their cause—the Spanish dominion in Cuba. Fortified, no doubt, by the stipulated support of France and England, the petty satraps of a petty despotism, seem determined to bring on the collision. Now we dislike land-stealing, we don't care what name it takes, and never have thought that any considerations of interest short of those founded upon the necessity of self preservation, would in any way justify Fillibusterism; but if the Spanish *will* have the fight—if they *will* provoke the issue, in all conscience let them have it and its consequences. With all their bluster, the "allies" are already tired enough of bolstering up one decaying despotism, and will be mighty cautious of trying to do the same with another. The Spanish system is a miserable humbug at any rate, and the sooner it is "crushed out" the better. We say straight out, that if they won't behave themselves the United States ought to thrash them, and pack them off home.

The Great, powerful and *Ge*-lorious Know Nothing party of New Hampshire, under the lead of that pure and devoted friend of the South, *John P. Hale, Esq*, has magnificently thrashed out the Democrats, slayed Nebraska and the Fugitive Slave Law, and, in the language of the consistent and tolerant Editor of the *Commercial*, "saved the Union and covered itself with *Ge*-lory." Eight-men!

The hew-gag is to be sounded and the kettle drum blown upon, and much rejoicing is to take place generally among the Southern brethren, over this new triumph, which places New Hampshire in line with Massachusetts and sends Hale as a match-piece to Wilson, and a supporter of Seward. Three Anti-Administration members of Congress, have certainly been elected. The ball keeps rolling.

The victory in New Hamshire is, after all, only a fusionist triump composed of Whigs, Abolitionists and recusant Democrats. The usually large abolition vote is reduced to almost nothing, having been absorbed in the Fusion, Know-Nothing. Instead of several thousands as usual, the Abolition or Free Soil candidate proper, did not get as many hundreds.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—The meeting of the stockholders in the Bank of Cape Fear, called for the purpose of deciding upon the question of the acceptance or non acceptance of the amended charter passed by the last Legislature, was held yesterday, at the Banking-house in this place. After considerable discussion and a full expression of opinion upon the subject, it was decided to accept, the resolution to this effect receiving a large majority of the individual stock, about three to one being in the affirmative without the vote of the State, which was cast for it by Daniel Dickson, Esq., agreeably to the expressed wishes of the Literary Board, the stock in the Bank generally known as State stock being part of the Literary Fund of the State.

The notice for the holding of the meeting was given, as we understand it, by circulars directed to every stockholder on the books of the Bank, in abundant time.

The regular stockholders meeting is to be held at the usual time in May.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORDTON R. R. COMPANY.—A meeting of the General Commissioners appointed in the charter of said company was held at Wadesborough on the 14th inst. Commissioners were present from Union, Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Columbus and New Hanover. Gen. Alex. McRae, chairman, and S. R. French, Esq., acted as Secretary. It was resolved to open books of subscription to the capital stock of said company, at the places designated in the charter, on the 2d Monday in April next. The names of several gentlemen were added to the list of commissioners.

It was recommended to the future Directors of the Company to give Stockholders the preference in contracts, other things being equal. It was also resolved to take up a subscription to pay the expenses of a survey of the route from Whiteville to Lumberton, and from Wilmington to Lumberton, and that John C. McRae, of Wilmington, be appointed to make the surveys. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. The full proceedings came too late for publiction to-day, but will be published on Monday.

☞ Mr. Wm. Hyde of this town, has been appointed Notary Public by Gov. Bragg; and qualified on Friday last during court.

THE "VICTORY" IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—We beg to call the attention of our Whig and Know-Nothing cotemporaries, who are now rejoicing with exceeding joy over the result of the New Hampshire election, to the causes which produced that result, and the elements which enter into it. They will see that, though defeated, the Democrats were neither disbanded nor dismayed—that twenty-seven thousand Democrats in that State stood their ground to the last, and that their ultimate triumph is a fixed fact. The coalition has made its grandest effort. It can never make such another.

But to the result and its causes, as assigned by that organ of anti-Slavery, the New York Tribune.—Its article reads as follows—it speaks for itself:

"SHIPWRECK IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Our despatches from New Hampshire proclaim the triumphant success of the combined forces of the whigs, free-soilers, know-nothings, and anti-Nebraska democrats over the Pierce Nebraska party of that State. It will be seen that the whig and free-soil parties made no attempt to sustain their candidates, who, although regularly in nomination, received only the support of a small handful of voters. The fusion against the Nebraskaites was complete, and the route is as complete as was the combination. The last stronghold of the sham democracy has thus been utterly overthrown. The elements of opposition which the traitorous conduct and policy of the national administration called into being have been merged in New Hampshire, as in Maine, and the result is the total discomfiture of the hitherto invincible democratic party of that State. New Hampshire has, for the first time, gone over to the opposition. It is a memorable event in New England politics. Whatever may be pretended, this overwhelming victory is mainly owing to the aversion of the masses to the course of the administration on the Nebraska bill. The popular disgust was everywhere excited; and, under cover of a new organization, much of it has manifested itself that would never otherwise have been fully telt in the election. Yet, without any other issue than simple anti-Nebraska, the rout of the administration in its stronghold in the North would hardly have been less complete. The great and damning sin which has prostrated it, was the iniquity hatched by Atchinson, Douglas, Pierce, and their agents and abettors. This is the weight that has pulled it down. Its little merits, like the veto of the Collins line, for example, have been as nothing in the scale against the crowning infamy which it attempted to establish and canonize in the democratic ranks.

"In this struggle, as in that in Massachusetts, the good have fallen with the bad. Anti-Nebraska men, who were without the lines of the reforming host, have been crushed by its stride. Kittredge and Morrison, both anti-Nebraska men, and resolute in opposition, have lost their seats because they were burdened with administration nominations and administration support. They have suffered from being found in bad company.

"This election discloses what the elections elsewhere in the north demonstrate—that the old democratic party is reduced to a skeleton, and can nowhere stand against the opposition, if the elements of that opposition will combine. This party, so long invincible through the charm of its name and the drill of its organization, is stripped of its power and trembles upon the verge of dissolution. If the opposition will only be wise, it has the power to extinguish it at a blow. The great traitorous combination which, in the name of democracy, has dared to strike a parricidal blow at the cause of freedom and progress on this continent, may itself be cloven down in the act. It is a time when minor differences should be forgotten, and when all should unite to complete the overthrow of those arch traitors who, professing, in their own language, to believe this to be a 'nigger era,' have instituted their atrocious experiment upon the public credulity and the public sense of right."

THE BENNETT FLANNER.—Yesterday afternoon we paid a visit to this new and handsome schooner, named after our worthy fellow-citizen Bennett Flanner, Esq., who, we think, has no cause to be ashamed of his namesake.

The schooner was built at New-Castle, Delaware, by George Deakyne, principally of Delaware white-oak and Carolina pine, and seems to be constructed with reference to strength, capacity and speed, so far as these qualities can be combined. Length, 114 feet keel, 122 feet extreme length on deck; 30 feet 8 inches breadth of beam; 9 feet 8 inches depth of hold; draws when loaded about 10 feet 6 inches; burthen, 350 70-95th tons carpenters' measurement? capacity about 3,000 barrels.

She has a forty feet poop-deck—midship-house—lumber ports in bows, and ventilators in plank-sheers; her cabin is 14 feet square with two state rooms on each side. She is owned ¼ by B. Flanner; ¼ by Amelia Gilmore, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; ⅛ by Capt. Henry Applegit, her commander, and the balance by other parties in Brooklyn and Williamsburg. Consigned to Jos. H. Flanner.—*Daily Journal, 16th.*

ARREST OF MR. BIRD.—We learn from the Virginia papers that H D. Bird, late President of the Petersburg and Southern Railroad Company, was arrested in Petersburg on the 14th, charged with having embezzled some twenty-five thousand dollars of the funds of the Company. He was taken before the Mayor and committed to jail, that officer refusing to admit him to bail. The high position which Mr. Bird had occupied in Petersburg and the unlimited confidence which had been reposed in him, necessarily aggravate the shock which this exposure makes on the public mind.

It would appear that the ravages of fire have not been confined to the pine regions of the State, but have extended even unto the mountains. The Salisbury Banner has received from a gentleman travelling from Ashville to that place, fearful accounts of houses having been swept away by the devouring element. Dr. C. W. Harris, of Mill Grove, Cabarrus County, suffered to a considerable extent; his large dwelling-house, and a number of out-houses, with their contents were destroyed. A part of Stanly County has been burnt over.

HARNETT COUNTY.—The new county of Harnett, formed out of a part of Cumberland, has been organized by the election of the following officers: Chairman of the Court, George W. Pegram; Clerk, Benjamin F. Shaw; Sheriff, James A. Johnson; Solicitor, Neill McKay, Jr.; Trustee, J. L. Bethea; Register, Duncan B. McLean; Entry Taker, Jonathan Hawley; Coroner, Hector McLean; Committee of Finance, John Green, A. S. McNeil, Daniel McCormick.

Summerville has been selected as the location of the Court House of the New County, its name, however to be changed to Toomer, in compliment to the venerable Judge Toomer.

KNOW NOTHING NOMINATION IN VIRGINIA.—For Governor, Thomas S. Flournoy, (whig) of Halifax:—For Lieut. Governor, J. M. H. Beale, (Dem.) of Mason:—For Attorney General, John M. Patton, (Dem.) of Richmond. Of course the classification "Whig" and "Dem." has reference to their former association, and not to their present standing, so far at least as those marked "Democrats" is concerned.

[For the Journal.]

At a called meeting of George Washington Section, No. 56, Cadets of Temperance, at Temperance Hall, March 14th, 1855, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased an all wise Providence to remove from our midst, our much esteemed Brother, Joseph W. Sholar, in whom we have lost a worthy member; be it unanimously

Resolved, That it is with heartfelt sorrow this Section has heard of the death of our much loved Brother.

Resolved, That although we are young, yet we condole sincerely with his greatly afflicted parents, relations and friends, and sympathize with them in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for the memory of our departed Brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That as a further evidence of our respect and sympathy, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to one or more of the town papers for publication.

WM. M. POISON, D. G. W. P.
ANC. B. BURR, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

Rail Road Meeting.

At a meeting of the Commissioners appointed under the act of incorporation for the purpose of creating the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company, held this 14th day of March, 1855, at the town of Wadesborough, General Alexander McRae, of Wilmigton, was elected Chairman, and Robert S. French, of Lumberton, was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting.

Present—Gen. Alexander McRae, of Wilmington; Alfred Smith, of Whitesville; Thomas A. Norment, of Lumberton; James P. Leake, of Rockingham; Walter R. Leake, of Wadesborough; D. A. Covington, of Monroe.

It was resolved,

That books be opened for subscription to the capital stock in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, at the places and by the persons designated in the act of incorporation of said road, on the second Monday in April next, and that the Chairman cause publication of the same to be made in the Shelbyville, Charlotte, Wadesborough, Fayetteville and Wilmington papers.

It was ordered that the name of Peter A. McEachin be added to the Commissioners for the County of Robeson, at Floral College;

That Haynes Lennon, Thomas L. Vail, Lovett Peacock and Marmaduke Powell be added to the Commissioners of Columbus County, at Lennon's Store;

That W. W. Hart, at Monroe; William Hamilton, William L. Stigall, Carey Tolson, at Hamilton's; William Houston, Capt. James Houston and William Hudson, at the Davis Gold Mine; George McCain, John Stewart, Col. William Walkup and Hugh Wilson, at Wilson's Store; Robert Howard, Robert Howie, Col. James A. Dunn, at Howard's Store, be added to the Commissioners for the County of Union;

That William Maxwell, William H. Mathews and ——— Williamson, be added to the Commissioners for the County of Mecklenburg.

It was resolved,

That the Directors of the Company hereafter to be appointed, be requested, in all contracts for work on the road, or for materials for said road, to prefer stockholders over all others, to the amount of their stock, all other things being equal.

It was resolved,

That it be recommended to hold mass-meetings in the different counties on the line of the road.

On motion of Mr. Norment, it was resolved,

That it be recommended to the Commissioners that a subscription be taken up as early as practicable to pay the expenses of a survey from the town of Wilmington, and from Whitesville to Lumberton, and that John C. McRae, of Wilmington, be appointed to make the surveys.

The following form was adopted as a caption to the lists of subscription:

"Subscription list for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

State of North Carolina, }
County. }

"We, the subscribers, agree to take the number of shares opposite our several names in the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said Company."

The following form was adopted for the receipts to be given by the Commissioners:

County of ———— , }
———, A. D., ——. }

Received of ———— ———, —— dollars, it being five per cent. on —— shares subscribed by him to the stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

———— ————,
Ch'n of Comm'rs.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

R. S. FRENCH, Sec'y.

Later from Havana.

The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York on the 14th, from Havana on the 8th inst. The American steamer El Dorado arrived at Havana the same day from Aspinwall, and reported having been fired at twice by the Spanish frigate Ferrolona, and compelled to stop and exhibit her papers. One shot struck the water about 20 yards from the El Dorado's bows, and the other passed immediately over the wheel-house.

The U. S. steamer Princeton was in the harbor of Havana; also the British war vessels Vestal and Buzzard.

The Cuban news is unimportant. Sugars were unchanged, and molasses were held firmly. Lard was heavy. Exchange very dull.

Twelve Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Pacific arrived at New York on the 14th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult, having been delayed three days over her regular day of sailing, which was Saturday the 24th. Her detention was caused, on the passage out, by encountering very rough weather and terrible snow-storms.

The general political intelligence by this arrival is interesting, but not of striking importance.

The Palmerston ministry has fallen to pieces.—Graham, Gladstone, and Herbert have resigned, ostensibly on account of the passage of Roebuck's motion, but private squabbles in the cabinet are believed to be the cause.

Rumor says that Roebuck's party will not rest satisfied without the impeachment of Lord Raglan, and one or more of the ex ministers.

Lord Palmerston is much troubled about the reconstruction of the cabinet, not having fully completed it. Lord John Russell takes the Colonial Secretaryship as a stop-gap, but will complete his mission at Vienna.

Rumor gives Lord Raglan a seat in the cabinet, and the Earl of Carlisle, Viceroy of Ireland, and the new Chancellorship of Exchequer to Lewis, an untried man. Sir Charles Wood takes Sir James Graham's place as First Lord of the Admiralty.

Members of the government express confident hopes that the pending negotiations will lead to an honorable peace, although war measures continue all over Europe.

Lord John Russell has published an address to his constituents defining his position, and places himself in their hands as a candidate for a renewal of their confidence.

On the 19th the royal assent was given to the North American fisheries bill.

A convention between Great Britain and the Porte has been signed for the enlistment of a Turkish contingent.

Affairs at Sebastopol changed but little from previous advices. The siege was progressing slowly and without vigor.

A battle was fought at Eupatoria on the 17th.—The Russians, under Gen. Liprandi, attacked the Turks, but, after four hours' firing, retired beyond the range of the shells from the English ships.—The forces of the Turks and Russians were nearly equal—perhaps a preponderance of a few thousands of the latter over the former. The Turks, who were commanded by Omer Pacha in person, did not pursue the Russians.

Lord Raglan is said to have resigned his command to avoid a recall.

Earl Lucan and some other officers have been invited to resign.

The Russians were actively engaged in fortifying their positions, especially on the right flank. Sebastopol is now considered more impregnable than it has been since the commencement of the siege. Thousands are still at work strengthening the fortresses and other points.

The weather has been intensely cold, and several thousand Russians are reported to have been frozen to death. The allies, especially the English troops were suffering dreadfully from the element, and many were dying daily, whilst others were being frozen, losing arms, hands, legs, &c. Their condition was deplorable in the extreme, and even officers without the common comforts or necessaries of life.

Affairs in Spain were somewhat threatening.

The reconstruction of the English cabinet is not viewed as favorable to peace.

There seems to be a desire for peace on the part of England, but no indications to that effect with Russia except upon her own terms.

The treaty signed by the allies and Prussia was the same as that of December 2d, except the omission of the second article relating to the Danubian principalities.

Both the Russian grand dukes are on the Belbeck with an army of 30,000.

Austria has appointed Baron Prokesch special commissioner to the Vienna Congress.

Russia has issued a ukase decreeing a forced loan and immense contributions. Provisions have also been ordered.

The Russians were fortifying their positions on the Danube.

Sardinian troops were arriving at Constantinople.

Whether Louis Napoleon will go to the Crimea is a matter of question. It is said that he has drawn a plan of vast military strategy, which he wishes to personally superintend. England and Austria think he had better leave it with his generals.

Three Days later from Europe.

HALIFAX, March 15.—The Royal mail steamer Africa arrived here this afternoon, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 3d inst. Her advices are intensely important, bringing the startling announcement of the death of the Emperor of Russia.

Early on Saturday morning it was announced by telegraph from London that reliable intelligence of the death of the Czar had been received. It was previously known that his physicians had given him up, and this fact on Friday caused the funds to advance.

There is no mistake about the matter. The fact was announced in the house of Lords by Lord Clarendon, and in the house of Commons by Lord Palmerston. No details are known, and there are surmises that his death was caused by assassination, but it is most probable that it was from pulmonary apoplexy.

The death of the Czar happened at 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday the 2nd instant, and was telegraphed with extraordinary rapidity to the capitals of Austria, France and England. In England and France it caused intense excitement.

Peace expectations were stronger. The conference would open on the 5th.

Prussia seems favorable to the allies.

Second Dispatch.

HALIFAX, March 15.—The Africa sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, and arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The steamer Hermann sailed from Southampton for New York on the 28th ult. The steamer Sarah Sands arrived out the same day.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

The war advices from the Crimea are of the same general tenor as forwarded per steamer Pacific—There is nothing new of moment.

On the 13th of February, the Russians made a sortie during the night, but did not prove formidable. The French lost 5 men killed.

On the 14th another night sortie took place, in which the French lost 35 men.

On the 15th, the condition of the French troops was reported as excellent. It was rumored that the north side of Sebastopol was to be invested.

Admiral Bruat telegraphs the following:

Kamiesch Bay, Feb. 20—On the 17th, Eupatoria was attacked on the eastern side with 80 pieces of artillery and six regiments of cavalry, under Gen. Korff, and twelve regiments of infantry, consisting of about 25,000 men under the order of Gen. Ostensacken. The combat lasted from 5½ to 10 o'clock, A. M., in which the Russians were vigorously repulsed. Their loss is estimated at 5,000, killed and wounded in proportion. The Turks had 88 killed, 250 wounded, and lost 70 horses. Selim Pacha and Rusten Bey were killed. Eighteen French were killed on shipboard. The Russians did not renew the attack. The steamers anchored in the roadstead contributed energetically to the defence of the town. Admirals Lyons and Bruat sent six steamers to Eupatoria. (Signed) BRUAT.

A second despatch from the Admiral, dated Eupatoria, Feb. 21, says: "Since the affair of the 17th, the Russians have not made any new attempt upon Eupatoria. To-day columnes of infantry and trains of wagons were seen leaving the vicinity of the town, taking the direction of Simpheropol. Many of the villages in the neighborhood of Eupatoria are still in flames. More guns have been landed, and additional breastworks have been thrown up. The town is in a good state of defence."

A letter states that the battle consisted mainly of the heavy fire of artillery, under cover of which the Russians made attempts to carry the town by storm.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

Lord Russell had arrived at Berlin and had an immediate audience with the Emperor and Manteuffel. Russia seems to be making attempts to come to an understanding with the Western Powers.

An official editorial in the *Correspondent* of Vienna says the draft of a general treaty has been prepared securing the integrity of Turkey, preventing future encroachments of individual powers, and guaranteeing the rights of christians. This will be considered at the conference.

All the plenipotentiaries, with the exception of Lord Russell, had arrived at Vienna. The conference was to meet on the 5th March, and hopes of peace resulting were strongly entertained.

RUSSIA.

Notwithstanding the Russian professions of peace, warlike preparations were never more active.

A report reached England on Thursday, via Berlin, that the Czar was dangerously ill, and had been given up by his physicians. Although the report needed confirmation, the funds advanced.

The order prohibiting the export of wheat from Poland into Prussia came into effect on the 21st.

The German papers mention the capture by the Russians of Schonaibkaran, the strongest fortress of Schamyl.

ENGLAND.

The Earl of Carlisle has been definitely appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Otherwise the ministry remains as reported per steamer Pacific.

The proceedings of the Parliament were unimportant. Lord Goodrick's motion to increase the chances of the military promotion from the ranks was negatived.

In the House of Lords a debate occurred on a resolution acknowledging the loyalty of Canada and other colonies. No action was taken.

Mr. Roebuck's committee were proceeding vigorously, and it was reported that the objects of inquiry would be best attained by making the committee a select one. On the 1st instant Mr. Roebuck appeared at the bar of the House of Lords with a message from the Commons citing the Duke of Newcastle to give evidence before the committee.

The 21st of April was appointed as a national fast for the success of the war.

Meetings deprecating the conduct of the war were on the increase throughout the country. Everything was again quiet at Liverpool and London.

The Earl Lucan publishes a convincing letter to Lord Raglan, exonerating himself from all blame in the cavalry charge at Balaklava.

Letters were being published in London complaining of the non-return of goods sent to the New York exhibition.

The ship John Bannerman, from St. Johns, N. B, was ashore at Holyhead, a total wreck. The crew were saved.

Five hundred thousand pounds in gold had been received per ships Kent and Marco Palo, from Melbourne

The dividends on the Cuba loans Nos. 34 and 37 were advertised for payment.

FRANCE.

The Emperor was at the Camp of St. Omers, and nothing further was known respecting his intended visit to the Crimea. Rumors of important arrests for political causes having been privately made, were circulated in Paris. Persons in high distinction are said to be implicated.

The *Moniteur* announce the loss of a French frigate with troops in the straits of Bonifairo. All on board, upward of 600 in number' perished.

ITALY.

The Sardinian chambers voted the suppression of the monasteries.

Nothing further was known of the adherence of Tuscany or Naples to the allies.

BELGUIM.

Lord Russell had an interview with King Leopold on his way to Berlin.

CHINA.

Dates from Hong Konk to January 15th represent that the insurgents" held Canton in siege and have command of the whole river, their fleet having gained several victories over the imperial fleet. Consequently their supplies were cut off. Provisions, especially rice, were rising rapidly. A fight took place at Wampoa in the presence of the American and English war ships. The foreign shipping was considerably damaged by the guns of the beligerents. The English and American commanders had drawn a line around the factories, and notified all that no hostilities would be permitted to take place within it.

Shanghai dates to the 1st of January gives an account of a difficulty which occurred between the insurgents and the authorities of Shanghai and the French, whereupon Admiral Laguena, with the ships Jean and Colbert, bombarded the city, which, ere this, probably surrounded or had been stormed.

The insurgents had met with reverses to the east of Pekin. Amoy was quiet.

Captain Adams had arrived from England, and would proceed to Japan with the ratification of the treaty.

The Latest.

London, Friday Night.—This evening in the House of Lords, Lord Clarendon rose and said:—I think it my duty to communicate to your Lordships the contents of a telegraphic dispatch I received half an hour since from Her Majesty's minister at the Hague, that the Emperor Nicholas died this morning, at 1 o'clock, of pulmonic apoplexy, after an attack of influenza.

I have also received a despatch from Her Majesty's minister at Berlin, stating that the death of the Emperor took place at 12 o'clock this morning. One hour before this despatch arrived I received accounts from Lord John Russell, at Berlin, stating that the Emperor was at the point of death, and had taken leave of his family. Although this event occurred so short a time ago as between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, there can be no doubt of its authenticity.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston made a similar statement.

It is surmised that the Emperor died by the hand of an assassin, but the cause of his death as assigned above is generally credited.

The effects of the startling announcement on political and monetary matters had not been developed, and it is imposible to say what it may produce. It, however, created intense excitement.

Additional from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—It is reported that Santa Anna had defeated the insurgents under Moreno, and, also, compelled the main body under Alvarez to retire after a desperate battle. He then, it is stated, returned to the Capital.

Advices from Brownsville to the 7th instant, state that a Mexican steamer was taking on board troops at the mouth of Rio Grande, all of whom were destined for Vera Cruz or Tampico.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, March 14.—In 189 towns the vote for Governor stands: Metcalf, 29,779; Baker, 23,760; Bell, 2,882; Fowler, 1,015. There are 39 towns yet to hear from.

Of the representatives there are already known to be elected 255, out of which there are 64 democrats. Fifty are yet to hear from.

The Fusionists have elected the three Congressmen, four of the five counsellors, and 10 of the 12 senators.

Tribute to the late Governor Burt.

The members of the territorial legislature of Nebraska, in the midst of their labors to provide for the interests of the living, are not unmindful of the respect due to departed worth. We learn from a late number of the "Nebraskian" that Hon. D. M Johnston, chairman of the committee on federal relations, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message relative to the decease of Gov. Burt, submitted to the House of Representatives, on the 30th ult., the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

"Your committee cannot better express their deep, heartfelt sympathy for the irreparable loss of so good a man, which the people of this Territory and the nation feel, than to adopt and reiterate the chaste and highly-expressive language of His Excellency, acting Governor Cuming, communicated to this house at the opening of the session:

"'In his death we have suffered a severe loss—the loss of a man peculiarly qualified by his public experience and capacity, his private virtues, and his energy and firmness, for the satisfactory and courageous discharge of his official duties. He spent but a few weeks of suffering among us, and his grave, in a far-off State, is only another tie of union between communities widely severed, who will revert to his memory with fraternal pride, and to his untimely decease with sympathetic sorrow. There were no unpleasant discriminations to substract from the universal esteem in which his manly and amiable traits were held by an enlightened people; and the fact South Carolina has given us one of her distinguished sons is accompanied upon your record by the expression of your undivided respect and affection.'

"Your committee deeply sympathize with the wife and orphan children of our late lamented governor in his untimely death. Though widely separated from the bosom of his family and the circle of his former friends, his amiable traits of character and his sterling moral worth during his short stay among us, had given him the highest seat in the affections of the people, who most cordially extend the hand of friendship to, and mingle tears of sorrow with, his much afflicted wife and orphan children in South Carolina, and while they have been deprived of a husband, father, and benefactor, the nation has lost one of her most gifted sons, and society one of its most useful member.

"All of which is most respectfully submitted."

SERPENTS IN A PILE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—In the savannahs of Izaeubo, Guiana, I saw the most wonderful and terrible spectacle that can be seen; and although it be not uncommon to the natives, no traveler has ever mentioned it. We were ten men on horseback, two of whom took the lead, in order to bound the passages, while I preferred to skirt the great forests. One of the blacks who formed the vanguard, returned at full gallop, and called to me, "Here, sir, come and see the serpents in a pile." He pointed to something elevated in the middle of the savannah or swamp, which appeared like a bundle of arms. One of my company said: "This is certainly one of the assemblages of serpents which heap themselves on each other after a violent tempest. I have heard of these, but never saw any; let us proceed cautiously, and not too near. When we were within twenty paces of it, the terror of our horses prevented our approaching nearer, to which none of us were inclined. On a sudden, the pyramid mass became agitated; a horrid hissing issued from it, thousands of serpents rolled spirally on each other and shot forth out of the circle their hideous heads, presenting their envenomed darts and fiery eyes to us. I own I was the first to draw back, but when I saw this formidable phalanx remain at its post, and appear more disposed to defend itself than to attack us, I rode round in order to view its order of battle, which faced the enemy on every side. I then thought what could be the design of this numerous assemblage; and concluded that this species of serpents dreaded some collossean enemy, which might be the great serpent or Cayman, and they re-unite themselves after seeing the enemy, so as to resist this enemy in amass.—*Humboldt.*

BREADSTUFFS IN THE INTERIOR.—That the price of breadstuffs, more especially Indian corn, will largely decline in the spring, when the Western rivers and lakes are freed from ice, cannot be doubted. The drought of the past summer was limited to a belt of country extending from Iowa to Tennessee. North of the centre line of Iowa the crops of corn and potatoes were good—quite equal to those of former years. *The whole of that crop and a part of that of the previous year* are still there awaiting transportation. One of the first effects of the drought was to impede the navigation of the Upper Mississippi and the Illinois rivers, and, by raising the charge for freight, prevented the corn last fall from being sent to market. Of the previous year's crop, only a portion was sent forward for the same reason, (low water,) and also because the farmers, being able to do so, held portions of their crop for an anticipated rise of price.

We have heard the quantity of old corn on hand last fall on the Illinois river alone estimated at three millions of bushels.

In Iowa and Northern Illinois there is a very large quantity of Indian corn and wheat which will be sent to market as soon as navigation opens.

We have conversed with persons from Iowa, who state, as a fact, that around Iowa city, and at other points in the interior, the price of corn this fall and winter was fifteen cents per bushel, and that on the river it could be purchased for twenty-five cents.

If these figures are correct, (and we have no doubt of the truth of them,) it is obvious that when navigation opens, a part of this grain must reach this market, and be sold at a price below that at which it now rules.—*Louisville Journal of Feb.* 27.

RASCALITY OF A HEN.—A Spanish hen, which was agreat favorite with her mistress, was accustomed to be fed with a dainty meal every time she laid an egg. Chicky soon found this out, and would go to her nest and sit there a few moments, and then come forth chuckling as loud as if she had performed a great feat, and for a day or two got her usual reward; but on no egg being found on several occasions, it was suspected that Mrs. Chicky was playing false; and her usual feed being withheld, it was found that for two or three times together on the same day she would repeat the dodge of going and sitting for a short time on her nest, and then come forth chuckling as loud as she could for her expected reward.

Poultry Chron.

The carriage shop of Messrs. Smith & Holden, at Salisbury, was burned on the 12th inst., loss about $5,000.

It turns out that neither Baker nor Morrissey, implicated in the death of Poole, are foreigners.

A LITTLE BOY IN LOVE AND CRIME.—Four boys were arrested on Friday evening at Barnum's Museum, where they had called to hire a private box for themselves. The eldest of the youngsters had "fallen in love" with little Eva, and for several nights last week had hired a stage-box for himself and companions at five dollars per night. The manager of the Museum seeing them come so often for a private box, and suspecting they had money that had been obtained dishonestly, sent for the police, and on searching them an empty envelope, addressed to Sheppard & Co., Fulton street, was found on the person of the oldest boy. It was then ascertained that that firm had recently lost several money-letters, and this boy having been the person who took the letters out of the post-office for the firm, he was suspected of retaining them for his own use, and was sent before the United States court. On one evening last week he threw upon the stage a handsome gold bracelet for "little Eva," and has been in the habit of watching the stage that she entered as she was leaving the Museum for home after the evening's performance, and of getting into it. He is about fourteen years of age.—*Tribune.*

The United States steam frigate Susquehanna, Commander Buchanan, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday from her first cruise, which has been the longest and most interesting ever performed by one of our national vessels. She sailed from Philadelphia on the 26th of December, 1850, for Norfolk—In June, 1851, she sailed from Norfolk to take her place in the East India squadron, and has been absent from the United States three years and ten months, during which she has circumnavigated the globe, made a long cruise in the China Seas, and headed the expedition to Japan. She has touched at the following ports, viz: Madeira, Rio Janeiro, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Isle of France, Zanzibar, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Macao, Amoy, Manilla, Whampoa, Honolulu, San Francisco, Acapulco, Valparaiso, stopping again at Rio on her return, and making the run from that port in twenty-four days.

The Susquehanna left in port at Rio, on the 11th ultimo, the United States frigate Savannah and United States storeship Relief.

COOKING BY GAS.—A complimentary dinner was given at Worcester a few days since, all the viands being cooked by gas, upon an improved method invented by James B. Blake, Esq., the agent of the Gas Company in that city. Quite a number of scientific gentlemen and others had assembled to judge of its merits, and upon all sides we heard commendation expressed. The arrangements for cooking were the most complete that we ever saw, and at the same time simple in their construction and efficient in the results. The oven in particular attracted our attention, its peculiarities consisting in the application of the gas outside, the ample supply of oxygen for combustion, and the arrangements made for the exit of its products. No heat can possibly escape, the article cooking receiving all applied. The advantages, claimed by this patent are rapidity, neatness, convenience, economy, and improvement in quality of food. There were sixty plates laid, the cost of cooking for which (and the bill of fare was quite excellent) amounted to only $1 40, four hundred feet of gas being consumed, at the rate of 3½ mills per foot.—*Boston Post.*

MARRIED

On Topsail Sound, on Saturday 17th, March, by W. M. Peden, Esq., Mr. OWEN HOLMES, to Mrs. MARY M. St. GEORGE.

DIED,

In Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on Wednesday, 28th February, Capt. JAMES CHILD, aged eighty-two years.

He was for many years a citizen of Hillsborough, and at one time a member of the House of Commons, from that Borough; but for the last twenty years he resided in Bladen County.

Every one awarded to him the credit of being an honest and upright man.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 15.—Brig John Hathaway, Smith, from Cardenas, to J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with molasses.

New Schr. Bennet Flanner, Applegit, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.

Brig E. O. Holt, Smith, (late Grinnell,) 44 days from Port au Prince for Boston, laden with logwood, mahogany and coffee, experienced heavy weather, sprung foremost, &c., and short of provisions, put in for repairs—to Peirce & Dudley.

Schr. Devil Bug, Dozier, from Smithville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

March 16.—Steamer Fairy, Elder, from Fayetteville, to James E. Metts.

Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Elizabeth, Patty, from Charleston, to J. & J. McRae & Co.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Brig Eureka, Dailey, from New York, to Master.

17.—Steamer Chatham, Allen, from Fayetteville, to J. D. Blossom.

March 18.—Brig Delmont Locke, Parks, from Havana, to Kidder & Martin; with molasses. The Brig L. T. Knight, Griffin, left for Cardenas, on the 10th, to load for Portland, Me.

Schr. Lizzie Russell, Bennett, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

CLEARED.

March 15—Steamer Rowan, McRae, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott; with two lighters in tow.

March 17—Schr. L. P. Smith, Burton, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Fairy, Elder, for Fayetteville, by Jas. E. Metts.

March 17.—Schr. Arlington, Mott, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with na